

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 377

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

**BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**  
The SEVENTH MEETING of the Association will be held at 32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 21. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following papers read:  
1. On Norman Tympana, by R. BUGHFIELD, F.S.A.  
2. On Recent Discoveries in the Crypts of the Abbey, by Rev. H. T. OWEN, M.A.  
3. On the Discovery of the "Tomb of the Kings," by Rev. H. T. OWEN, M.A.  
4. On the Discovery of the "Tomb of the Kings," by Rev. H. T. OWEN, M.A.  
5. On the Discovery of the "Tomb of the Kings," by Rev. H. T. OWEN, M.A.

**THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A MEETING**  
of the SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 21, at 8 p.m., when Prof. HAMMOND will deliver a Lecture on the "Toys and Games of Pagan Children." The Lecture will be illustrated by Lantern Slides. F. A. MILNE, Secretary.  
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, February 14, 1900.

**THE RUSKIN UNION.—MEMBERSHIP FORMS**  
may be had from Mr. MAX H. JONES, Treasurer, 7, Pall Mall, or Rev. J. B. MOORE, Hon. Sec., 48, The Albany, W.

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The SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at MEMORIAL HALL, FARRINGTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., on THURSDAY EVENING, February 23, 1900, at 7 o'clock precisely. President, the Right Honourable the LORD GLENESK, in the Chair. The attendance of Subscribers, of the Press, of the Trade generally, and of all interested in the objects of this Institution, is especially desired.  
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.  
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The University Court of the University of Glasgow will shortly proceed to appoint an ADDITIONAL EXAMINER IN ENGLISH for the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS. The Appointment will be for a period not exceeding Three Years, as from February 1 last, at an annual salary of £51. Candidates should lodge twenty copies of their application and testimonials with the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, March 1.  
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**WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION ACT, 1880.**

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The Examinations will take place between June 23 and July 14, 1900. Preference will be given to Candidates who have had experience in Secondary Teaching. Women will be equally eligible with Men.

Applications for further particulars as to duties and remuneration should reach the undersigned not later than Monday, the 13th inst.

OWEN OWEN, Chief Inspector.  
Central Welsh Board Office, Cardiff, February 6, 1900.

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Town Hall, Leyton, February 13, 1900.

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## LITERATURE

*A Memoir of H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck.* By C. Kinloch Cooke. 2 vols. (Murray.)

BIOGRAPHIES of "royal personages," unless they are avowedly unfriendly, are almost of necessity little more than eulogies; but Mr. Kinloch Cooke has been fortunate both in his subject and in the abundance of interesting material which he has been able to work up. The Duchess of Teck endeared herself to many classes by qualities not peculiar to her rank of life, and some of them unusual in it, and from her early childhood until the year of her death she was a busy writer of letters and diaries that prettily, and with manifest truth, reflect all her moods and occupations, or, at any rate, as many of them as concern the public. Mr. Cooke has shown commendable taste and skill in selecting from the papers placed at his disposal by the Duchess of York and others everything contained in them likely to be of general interest and suitable for publication. He is not to be blamed for having lengthened his book by inserting details that, trivial in themselves, throw light on the Princess Mary's character and the conditions of Court life which failed to destroy her individuality.

Born in Hanover, of which her father was then Viceroy, the Princess had the good fortune to be brought up with comparative freedom from conventional restraints, and she continued to enjoy her liberty after the Queen's accession had led to a change in the Hanoverian arrangements and the Cambridge family had settled down at Kew. Petted without being spoiled by her amiable parents, the little lady, if neither an "enfant terrible" nor a tomboy, and not unmindful at proper times that, as she would say, "I am Princess Mary Adelaide of Great Britain and Ireland," was allowed to roam and romp about like any other English girl, and the experience was in every way healthful. Several pleasant reminiscences of her girl companions are quoted by Mr. Cooke, showing her good sense and kindness of dis-

position, in no way damaged by a large measure of wilfulness, and only improved by her aptness in learning everything she cared to know. On one occasion, when she had passed out of her teens, a village friend, calling at Cambridge Cottage, was surprised to find her scampering round the flower-beds in the garden, "to get rid of the etiquette," as she said, after a visit from an emperor. Neither the Princess nor her mother allowed the claims of etiquette to enslave them:—

"One day the Duchess and her daughter were taking their usual walk in the Gardens, both clad in voluminous circular waterproof cloaks. When some distance from the Cottage a heavy shower came on, and they turned their steps homewards, meeting on the way two poorly clad children. Without a moment's hesitation each child was given shelter under the folds of a 'royal mantle,' and brought back to Cambridge Cottage. Shoes and stockings were quickly taken off and dried, the little ones regaled with hot tea, and as soon as it was found that they lived at Brentford, a fly was fetched, and they were sent home. Next morning the father, a poor shoemaker, called to express his gratitude, when it transpired that the children had only lately recovered from scarlet fever. This was no solitary instance of kindness on the part of the royal ladies. Similar actions were of almost daily occurrence. They passed unrecorded, it is true, but the poor people of Kew and its neighbourhood treasured them up, and an old resident writes: 'Few have any idea of the great charity shown by the Princess and her mother to those in humble circumstances.'"

Princess Mary's letters to her old governesses and lifelong friends, and to other correspondents, afford profuse evidence of her womanly qualities, and both they and her diaries are full of gossip about the Court functions that occupied most of her time through thirty years or more. In this small-talk there is not much of striking interest, but it is easy and agreeable reading, whether it tells how, when she was at Windsor, she sometimes played battledore and shuttlecock with her cousin the Queen, and sat up half the night chatting with "Vicky" and other cousins of a younger generation, or whether her relations with less illustrious people are chronicled. There is welcome conciseness in the report of her love-match with Prince Teck in 1866, when she was in her thirty-third year:—

"The wooing was but a short affair," writes Princess Mary. "Francis only arrived in England on the 6th of March, and we met for the first time on the 7th at St. James's. One month's acquaintance settled the question, and on the 6th of April he proposed in *Kew Gardens* and was accepted."

The insight that subsequent letters, with many interesting details, supply into the Princess's married life and motherly cares and joys is charming. Especially acceptable to some readers will be the records of the Duchess of York's babyhood, although much more is told about her brothers and in praise of them—an arrangement that is intelligible and seemly when we remember that she has had a share in the production of these volumes. The letters that Mr. Cooke prints justify the courtier-like language in which he describes the ideal conditions of his heroine's life at Kensington Palace and the White Lodge thirty years ago:—

"In these days Princess Mary's life was more restful than it became as years went on, when her public work increased, and in her kindness of heart she found it impossible to refuse the perpetual calls upon her time and energy. She devoted herself to her husband, and to the bringing up of her children; but while the little ones were constantly with their parents, both their father and mother were careful not to spoil them. The Prince dearly prized his position as a father, and the training of their young minds was his constant care. From earliest days he taught his children not to injure a shrub or flower, and to be polite and courteous to every one; nor were they permitted, as they grew older, to interfere with the conversation of their elders, and matters unsuitable for young people to hear were never discussed before them. Years afterwards, when some one complimented Princess Mary on the way she had brought up her sons, saying that they were so steady, she exclaimed, 'Recollect what a good example they have had in their father!' Alluding to the happy home life at White Lodge, a frequent visitor at that time says, 'It was a pretty sight to see the Royal parents with their young family at tea-time under the old apple tree in the garden, which, by the skill and taste of the Prince and Princess, had been transformed from a wilderness to a paradise.' The Duchess of Cambridge was devoted to her little grandchildren, and a day seldom passed but Her Royal Highness drove over to Richmond Park, or Princess Mary went to Cambridge Cottage."

In the last and longest chapter of his book Mr. Cooke sums up the work done by Princess Mary "in the cause of charity," but illustrations of this work are plentiful in all the earlier chapters. Her goodness of heart and constant desire to do all in her power to lighten the sorrows and add to the pleasures of others were her most distinguishing and estimable characteristics. "I am here to do a little good, and I will do it while I can," she said of herself truthfully and without affectation. It is not strange that she was through nearly half a century the most popular member of the Royal family.

The two dozen portraits with which these volumes are adorned are of exceptional interest, and commendable care has been taken in the preparation of the notes and index which are added.

*Malay Magic: being an Introduction to the Folk-lore and Popular Religion of the Malay Peninsula.* By Walter William Skeat. With a Preface by Charles Otto Blagden. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. SKEAT's book, though nominally about Malay magic, is concerned with almost every aspect of life into which the Malays can introduce superstition. As they introduce it endlessly, this is a treatise on their "folk-lore and popular religion" at large. The Malays have been Hinduized and, later, Islamized, but remain, under a colour of orthodoxy, absolutely "animistic." Spirits pervade all things, and must be coerced or propitiated. The mass of rites, charms, and beliefs is monotonously like the mass of rites, charms, and beliefs in every part of the world. Mr. Skeat might have written several volumes, not one merely, had he chosen to publish foreign parallels to his Malay myths and customs. A certain Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir, in his autobiography, says:—

"If I were to explain all about these things it would fill a large book, and the contents of the book would be all ignorance and nonsense, without any worth, and sensible persons would not like to listen to it: they would merely laugh at it."

In fact, there is a tediousness in the eternal recurrence of the same facts of folk-lore everywhere, and a man could almost invent the folk-lore of an unheard-of, newly discovered tribe, if he knew its status in culture, without making many mistakes. If the Malays had read Mr. Frazer's 'Golden Bough,' and borrowed from it, they could hardly have come closer to his system of royal taboos and of the "Corn Spirit" (the "Soul of the Rice") than they actually do. Less trite is their version of Hérneth Hunter, or the "Grand Veneur" or "Chasseur Noir," of Windsor Forest, or of Fontainebleau. The Malay "Grand Veneur," or Spectre Huntsman, has got mixed up with the Hindu god Batara Guru, with whom, originally, he had nothing to do. Mr. Skeat cites his authentic legend from Sir William Maxwell's article in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. The huntsman went hunting for what he was not likely to find, a buck big with male offspring. Discovering none on earth, he hunted in the sky, but still with his hounds haunts Malay forests, and afflicts mankind. There are *mantras* to be chanted which ward him off, and cure sick people smitten by his influence. Compare Scott's story of the German hunter prefixed to his imitation of Bürger's 'Wilde Jäger.' The German *Jäger* had been a wicked keeper of a royal forest; he is unlucky to meet; "and this tale is universally believed all over Germany." Who can account for the reappearance of the belief in the Malay Peninsula? Mythologists will say that the hunter is the wind god, but the legends suggest nothing of the sort. The myth in Malay has only been transferred to a god of alien origin. In Fontainebleau the peasants told Henri IV. that the "Chasseur Noir" harms nobody. They thought he was the ghost of a huntsman accidentally killed in the time of François I. He was seen and his pack was heard in June, 1898, by an English lady who knew nothing of the fable.

There are, of course, scores of myths of metamorphosis in Malay. One is odd. In Ceylon, the Galapagos Islands, Mexico before Cortés, Madagascar, co. Sligo, and elsewhere, we have the belief in the Midnight Axe, which is a sound of tree-felling where no trees are felled. Sahagun testifies to Mexico, De Quincey's brother to the Galapagos Islands, and there is first-hand evidence for Madagascar, Ceylon, and co. Sligo. Now the Malays have a legend of a man who for cutting down his mother-in-law's house was turned into a large hornbill, and "may be heard in the jungle uttering a series of sharp sounds, like the chop of an axe on timber." But it is not added, as elsewhere, that the tree is heard to fall with a crash. There are no large hornbills in Ireland, and perhaps none in Mexico and the Galapagos Islands and Madagascar, where, especially, the cause of the noise has been the subject of minute, but vain investigation.

As to ghosts, we read of none of the ordinary species, unless the belief in the

spirit of a murdered man counts. He is merely mentioned in a list of vampires, "were tigers," "familiar spirits," and malevolent sprites that haunt women in childbirth. Mr. Skeat only quotes the contemptuous Abdullah, and is apparently not himself "far ben" in native beliefs. Till a man is much at home with a people—say the Highlanders—he does not really know their secret opinions. On the track of a kind of fairies Mr. Skeat came himself, and he carefully examined the interesting harvest rite of "bringing home the Rice Soul." It reads like a chapter of 'The Golden Bough.' The mining superstitions and taboos are most curious. They do not seem to include the "dowsing rod"; but magicians are credited with being able to bring tin into a place where it was not, and to make it migrate from places where it was. The whole system is regulated by the idea of the spirits of the tin, which must be propitiated, and must not be allowed to know that the metal is being sought. To prevent this knowledge, the ordinary words are superseded by special words, a "taboo language" not understood by the tin spirits. In the same way you must not mention "salmon" when fishing for salmon in some parts of Scotland. You say "fish"; but the miners call tin ore "grass seed." Iron, as everywhere, is dreaded by spirits, and wizards are shadowless, like Michael Scott. Everything in life, above all marriage, has its long, dull, magical mummeries. Royal taboos and superstitions about the regalia are numerous, and chime in perfectly with what Mr. Frazer has written in 'The Golden Bough.' These are the absurdities of a fairly advanced society, but, in working sympathetic magic, the Malays are on the level of the lowest savages. There are sacred animals and trees, but Mr. Skeat finds only faint and broken traces of totemism. Some curious coincidences confirmative of the taboos on the regalia occurred within his own personal knowledge; indeed, he himself had an attack of malarial influenza after handling tabooed objects. His book contains copious quotations from many authors, as from Leyden, long ago, and none of the extracts are more curious than those on divination by water-gazing and a kind of table-turning, from Sir Frank Swettenham. By way of parrying the common objection that no oral evidence on anthropological questions is valid (the natives, for some reason, always telling the same lies everywhere), the author cites passages of invocations and charms from written Malay books, in the original, which is not always translated. He has no theories, but quotes Mr. Tylor freely where animism is concerned. About the pawang as "a spirit medium, who gives oracles in trances," very little is said, though a close observation of the man and of his psychological condition, whether real or feigned, would be well worth making. Does he ever make good guesses? is he really not in a normal state of consciousness? Travellers and anthropologists usually slur over all this aspect of savage magic, nor do they investigate the art of "palming," which is practised in savage magic with a puzzling degree of adroitness. Mr. Skeat enjoys excellent opportunities, and, if he chooses, may insinuate

himself more deeply into the confidence of the Malays. From what we know of Burmese magic (from a good source) it seems probable that there remains a great deal to be learnt about Malay mysteries. Meanwhile this is a valuable work, and a necessary addition to the library of the student of anthropology.

*Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate: being Reminiscences and Recollections of the Right Rev. Henry R. Whipple, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Minnesota.* (New York, Macmillan Company.)

THE Bishop of Minnesota's English readers may be recommended to skip a good deal of this portly volume. The names of those generous Americans who equipped his diocese with schools and missions will, we fear, be quite unknown to them, and the record is not of great interest. A trip to Palestine has produced little besides some most obvious reflections; while the Bishop's visits to this country have resulted in amiable impressions of public men, containing, it must be confessed, nothing of moment. Pusey was "a great intellect and a great saint," Dean Burgon "the quaintest of men," the Bishop of London's 'History of the Papacy' is "one of the most interesting productions of the time," and so on. There is, however, a warning of Dr. Whipple's that deserves to be held in view by the leaders of our ecclesiastical polity. He believes in the summoning of conferences from time to time, but not in the creation of an authoritative council. If such a body were to come into being, he doubts if the Church in the United States would ever be represented at Lambeth again—"certainly not, unless against the protest of the laity." Let us hope that Lambeth conferences may never try to legislate.

Some of the American House of Bishops urged Dr. Whipple, it appears, to write his autobiography in the autumn of 1894. He has obeyed in a somewhat chaotic manner, but we are none the less grateful to him—and them. No unaffected record of a life spent in missionary labour far beyond highways and hedges ever fails to attract the right-minded reader. And though we could wish that his narrative were less devastatingly torrential, he can tell a story with the terseness and point for which his countrymen are famous. As a young man he lived in the South, and became a past master of the negro dialect:—

"I had a large class of black servants preparing for confirmation, and David always stood at the door listening to the lessons, which he afterwards repeated to others. At the close of my last instruction, I said, 'I am glad to hear from your masters that you are trying to live Christian lives, and next Sunday I will present you to the bishop for confirmation.' David stepped forward and said respectfully, 'Massa, tell dem ef dey done comes in ter dis yere church, deys got ter stick. Dis yere church don' take in nobody ter go off ter Mefodist an' Presbyterian; here deys got ter stick, shu!'"

Another class with whom he rubbed democratic shoulders was the "crackers," or poor whites:—

"'Hallo, stranger,' came the salutation, 'be you a preacher?' 'Yes,' I answered. 'Then I want to know if dogs kin go to heaven. I can't read, but I've a friend what



kin, and he says he's read in the Bible, plain print, about white horses and black horses in heaven. Now, stranger, this yar dog knows more 'n any horse on earth, and ef he can't go to heaven, it ain't no place fur me, an' I don't want to go thar."

We gather from some reflections elsewhere that the Bishop was able to answer in the affirmative.

The Bishop of Minnesota is mostly, and rightly, concerned with his efforts to convert the Indians, and to save them from administrative spoliation and demoralization by "fire-water." If he gets away from the subject for a few pages, his noble indignation brings him back to it again. He leaves another, Capt. Bowen, to tell how, by his own heroism, he prevented bloodshed at the meeting of a Government commission and some justly indignant chiefs in the Cheyenne Agency:—

"They defiantly made a third rush upon a friendly Chief who was speaking, yelling and shouting threats, hustling and pushing him, during which, upon direction of Col. Buell, the officer in command of the troops gave the command, 'Load,' 'Ready,' 'Aim,' and was about to give the command, 'Fire,' when a most remarkable thing occurred. Bishop Whipple arose from his seat, where he had been quietly sitting during all this furor and commotion, turned towards the troops and Col. Buell, and holding out his arms to them, exclaimed, 'Don't fire, Colonel, for God's sake don't fire!' The bishop was perfectly cool and calm, without the slightest trace of fear, but, as all could see, in earnest. It was an anxious and awful moment, as all present realized. What was passing in the mind of Col. Buell, of course, none but himself could know. That he distrusted his own judgment as against that of Bishop Whipple, who was held in the highest esteem and veneration by the officers of the Army present, is very likely, for on his intimation the officer commanded, 'Recover Arms,' instead of 'Fire,' and the situation was changed, and the terrible tension of feeling upon all present was relieved."

"The real heroes of that day," adds the Bishop, with manly modesty, "were two young chiefs, Four Bears and Rattling Ribs," who counselled peace.

By the side of this fine anecdote may be placed another, illustrating the fidelity of an Indian woman:—

"At the time of the burning of the Mission House the wife of Good Thunder crept in and seized the Bible from the altar, wrapped it in a surplice, and buried it in the forest. As soon as she was able to do so she sent the message to me: 'Me saved the book of the Great Spirit, and buried it. When can me send it to you? Great Spirit's book best thing in mission, must not lose.' This Bible was given to our mission by the Landgrave of Hesse and is a double treasure because saved by this faithful Indian woman who was at that time a heathen and thought it the only Bible in the world."

The Bishop, indeed, has nothing but good to say of the red men, even of the blood-thirsty Sioux. We cannot give an adequate account of his untiring recommendations to the American Government for their protection; enough that his schemes seem thoroughly practical, and that the better treatment of the Indians which now prevails is almost entirely due to their belated enactment. He believes that President Lincoln would have reformed the iniquitous system had he lived, though little comfort was presumably to be extracted from this characteristic apologue:—

"Bishop, a man thought that monkeys could pick cotton better than negroes could because they were quicker and their fingers smaller. He turned a lot of them into his cotton field, but he found that it took two overseers to watch one monkey. It needs more than one honest man to watch one Indian Agent."

Dr. Whipple evidently holds his Indian missionaries in the greatest affection, notably Enmegahbowh, whose autobiography is one of the most interesting things in the book. That worthy man could write an uncommonly clever letter as well:—

"All of your red children send you their love and say: 'Tell him that we remember and pray for him, and that our prayers are not lip prayers—they are from the heart.' We uneducated red men do not know the seat of the faculties of men. Some wise men say it is in the brain. We do not know. We do know that 'the Lord said unto Moses that Pharaoh's heart was hardened.' He did not say that Pharaoh's brain was hardened. Jesus said, 'Son, give me thy heart.' He did not say give me thy brains. Jesus said, 'Let not your heart be troubled.' He did not say let not your brain be troubled. As I said, the seat of the mind we do not know. We do remember the advice you gave us to pray out of our hearts. Had you told us to pray out of our brains, we should have tried to do it; but I think they would have been brainless prayers."

We could go on quoting endlessly from the Bishop of Minnesota's bountiful store of Indian sayings and customs; but that would be a doubtful kindness to him. Let us borrow no more than this specimen of native wit:—

"I have spoken of the Indian's quickness at repartee. An Indian agent, who was a militia colonel, desired to impress the Indians with the magnitude of his dignity. He dressed himself in full uniform, with his sword by his side, and rising in the council told them that one reason why the Great Father had had so much trouble with his red children was that he had sent civilians to them. 'You are warriors,' he said, 'and when the Great Father saw me, he said, "I will send this man who is a great warrior to my red children, who are warriors, and they will hear his words." An old chief arose, and surveying the speaker from head to foot, said calmly:—"Since I was a small boy I have heard that white men had great warriors. I have always wanted to see one. I have looked upon one, and now I am ready to die."'

As might be expected, the backwoodsman, no less than the Indian, finds in the Bishop of Minnesota a ready admirer of his rude virtues:—

"The genuine pioneer may be a rude man, but he is seldom an infidel. He is brave, self-reliant, and expects to bear hardships in order to make a home for his loved ones. After a sermon in which I had alluded to the folly of unbelief, one of these men said to me: 'Don't think we are infidels, Bishop. A man can't live all alone with God, as we do, and say there is no God.'"

A higher civilization than that of the Far West does not always produce a corresponding increase of knowledge:—

"Mr. William H. Aspinwall, who was then [1864] in London, invited me to accompany him to Rome. We had no clergyman at that time in Rome, and during my stay I did much parish work. After a service held in the English Church outside the walls, I overheard an English woman say to another:—"Who was the bishop who preached to-day?" And the answer was:—"The Bishop of Mimosa; he comes from South Africa, you know."

We have really only one quarrel with the Bishop, and it is this—by his silence he

shirks all responsibility for the story, which went the round of the papers, that at the last Pan-Anglican Conference he said of the Archbishop of Canterbury, "I love that old man; but if he came to my country he would be shot." We shall continue, nevertheless, to believe it and to give it a respectful "Ho, Ho!"—the sign of approval with which his Indians receive Dr. Whipple's addresses.

*A Manual of Coaching.* By Fairman Rogers. (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

NOTWITHSTANDING its modest title, which suggests something handy, light, and portable, this is a volume of almost colossal size and weight. Whether the time is well chosen for the task which the author has taken in hand, and treated with so much loving care and minute attention, would seem a doubtful point. Now the coach as anything more than a toy, to be driven by persons of distinction or of large means, has become almost as obsolete as the abbot's ambling nag, and is considered, from a locomotive point of view, for purposes of public conveyance, almost as antediluvian as the ark. But the author apparently neither desires nor expects a popular demand for his work, at any rate so far as the edition here under consideration is concerned. "This edition," we are informed, "is limited to fifteen hundred copies printed from type, one thousand for America, and five hundred for England"; and that number of an elaborate, exhaustive, and profusely illustrated volume should be disposed of without difficulty in two wealthy countries, in each of which there is no lack of rich enthusiasts of both sexes to whom a knowledge of all that appertains to the "four-in-hand" means the attainment of wisdom more precious than rubies.

To deal critically with the book might be possible for somebody in whom dwells the spirit of the late Jem Selby, who did a "record drive," as they say, from London to Brighton and back, or of Mr. Walter Shoolbred, or of Mr. Peters, the celebrated carriage-builder, or of somebody who has studied in Long Acre. For anybody else, whose acquaintance with coaches and all that belongs to them is confined almost entirely to having ridden in or upon them, and to having held the reins, perhaps, now and then, when the accomplished driver was compelled to momentary abandonment of his seat, it would be the height of presumption to do more than describe the sort of book under consideration, and, with the humility of a pupil, make a few general observations.

By way of preliminary, one may go back some fifty years and recall what was said, in 'American Notes,' by Charles Dickens about the seven stage-coaches from Potomac Creek to Fredericksburgh and about the Harrisburgh mail. A native of the United States, with the sardonic humour characteristic of his country, where it seems to be considered funny, if not witty, to invest a thing ironically with those very attributes in which it is obviously deficient, exclaims, in tones of affected admiration, "If here ain't the Harrisburgh mail at last, and dreadful bright and smart to look at too,

darn my mother!" The great humourist would have been amazed, perhaps, had he been told that a day was to come when a citizen of the United States would issue a weighty volume (in every good sense of the words) containing such information, criticism, and instruction concerning coaches, drags, and breaks (properly so spelt, not "brakes"), and other cognate vehicles, as even the immortal Mr. Weller, sen., with all his conceit, would have allowed to be full of knowledge and wisdom, founded both upon study and upon practical experience. But this is all according to the tendency of the times in which we live, when American racehorses, American trainers, and American jockeys are all the rage amongst us, and when, alas! an English gentleman, in his enthusiasm for the American style of riding, has been known to practise it for the edification of his friends, and to tumble off and break his neck, or, at any rate, injure himself fatally.

It is scarcely too much to say that the author of this splendid volume has not left untouched the minutest matter. Of chapters there are twenty-seven, whereof the first deals, more or less historically, with "the development of the coach," and exposes the common Transatlantic error of considering "tally-ho" and "coach" to be synonymous expressions; and in the rest there is all that any ordinary being can desire to know concerning the general character of a coach. Axles, wheels, springs, pole, lead-bars, boots, driving-seat, roof-seats, brake, skid, lamps, basket, awning, lunch-boxes, and hundreds of other details are considered, a mere enumeration whereof would fill a page or two of space. There are remarks about "the rule of the road," the "score" of "music for the horn," a long, but still intentionally and considerably incomplete bibliography, and French words for parts of the harness, whereof the English names themselves, with few exceptions, will be unintelligible to ninety-nine persons out of a hundred, who, whether as industrious apprentices or as idle amateurs, have not been to school in Long Acre or have not been under the tutelage of a professional "whip." Whether or not it was worth while to inquire into the derivation of such words as "tally-ho" and "tantivy" may be a matter of opinion, but certainly one might just as well seek the derivation of the French stag-hunter's "hallali"; and when it is borne in mind that fox-hunting has for its lame pretence a retaliation for the evil deeds committed by Maitre Renard, "talio" would be as reasonable an etymology as any given by Mr. Fairman Rogers. It might do for such etymologists as insist upon tracing everything to the dead languages, and pridet themselves upon the ingenuity which derives "pickles" from *ποικίλος*, as if they were originally "mixed"! But the author did well to vindicate "swingle-tree" and to condemn "single-tree."

Of the various and numerous plates and diagrams it is almost impossible to give an adequate idea, so many are they. Suffice it to say that of plates there are some forty or more, and that in certain cases, by the ingenious device of duplicates on transparent paper, so that they can be torn out and superimposed on the corresponding plates, a perfect comparison can be made without

any damage to the book. The vehicles and scenes represented in the plates are English, American, French, and Swiss; and, it should be added, there is a most helpful index. To "graduate the common steel-yard" and to "describe the common steam engine or locomotive" are understood to be demands made sometimes upon aspiring mathematical examinees at our universities and elsewhere, and perhaps the inanimate coach—for the animate "coach" is already well established there—might be made to serve a similar purpose, in which case this 'Manual of Coaching' might be found useful. Not that the book, however, is entirely technical; there is something worth reading about "Coaching Clubs," both American and English, and about "Coaching Trips"—that is, trips by coach—and the cost of them, which, for a party of five "tripping" in the west of England, is put for a week at about 20*l.* a head, including hotel expenses.

*Collected Essays.* By Augustine Birrell.  
2 vols. (Stock.)

THE sudden vogue—it is difficult to realize that it was sixteen years ago—of Mr. Birrell's first volume of essays has perhaps reacted unfairly upon the consideration of those that have followed. They are not mere sequels, and as one re-reads them consecutively in the present convenient edition, which brings together the two series of 'Obiter Dicta' of 1884 and 1887, the 'Res Judicatæ' of 1892, and the 'Essays about Men, Women, and Books' of 1893, it is possible to trace more than one distinct line of evolution. In the first place, Mr. Birrell's technique has grown finer by practice. The later essays are distinctly the neater and better polished; the marks of the tool and the structure of the mechanism are less apparent; the treatment unfolds itself simply, naturally, and inevitably. Secondly, there has been a change in Mr. Birrell's mental attitude towards his subjects. He began in a spirit of high critical seriousness. In the essay 'On the Alleged Obscurity of Mr. Browning's Poetry' he thus formulated the duty of a critic towards a poet:—

"We should form some estimate, if we can, of his general purport and effect, asking ourselves, for this purpose, such questions as these: How are we the better for him? Has he quickened any passion, lightened any burden, purified any taste? Does he play any real part in our lives? When we are in love, do we whisper him in our lady's ear? When we are sorrowful, does he ease our pain? Can he calm the strife of mental conflict? Has he anything to say which is not twaddle on those subjects which, elude analysis as they may, and defy demonstration as they do, are yet alone of perennial interest—

On man, on nature, and on human life,

on the pathos of our situation, looking back to the irrevocable and forward to the unknown?"

The contrast of this interrogatory with some of the writer's more recent utterances upon the relation of literature to life is sufficiently striking. Here literature is primarily the school and manual of life; later he comes to regard it as primarily life's relaxation and sedative:—

"Literature exists to please—to lighten the burden of men's lives, to make them for a short while forget their sorrows and their sins, their

silenced hearths, their disappointed hopes, their grim futures—and those men of letters are the best loved who have best performed literature's truest office."

The second ideal is included in the first, but obviously it is far from coextensive with it. Still later Mr. Birrell says:—

"Literature is a solace and a charm. I will not stop to compare it with tobacco, though, if it ever came to the vote, mine would be cast for letters."

Allowing for the touch of irony—and, of course, Mr. Birrell does not wish us to suppose that books mean no more to him than he says—we are still justified in tracing a certain shifting of the perspective in which life is seen, a revaluation of the proportionate part borne, on the one hand by books, on the other by men and women, in the world of 'Men, Women, and Books.'

In harmony with this change is the development in Mr. Birrell's own method of work. He has definitely found his vocation as a critical essayist rather than as a critic pure and simple. The distinction is a justifiable one. The critic and the essayist, when they are occupied primarily with literature, which Mr. Birrell generally, though by no means always, is, have the same subject-matter. Yet they approach it differently, because they are differently interested. Each alike must bring into relation a pair of personalities, that of his author and his own. The critic, however, although he cannot—and if he is wise he knows that he cannot—eliminate his own personality, nevertheless endeavours to abstract from it, to allow for the personal equation, and to see his subject through an achromatic lens, as he is, *sub specie æternitatis*. The essayist, on the other hand, is frankly interested most of all in his own personality. Whether his theme be life or literature, he deals, not with the thing in itself, but with the thing in its relation to him; not with the whole thing, but with those aspects of it which move, inspire, attract, or repel him. Occasionally, if he be in a discursive mood, his nominal theme becomes a mere starting-point; for the excursions of his own personality throughout the universe in general. We may illustrate the temper which Mr. Birrell shares with other essayists by more than one observation of his own. Comparing Lamb and Hazlitt, he says, "Lamb dances round a subject; Hazlitt grapples with it." He quotes with approval Hazlitt's remark that Lamb's talk was like snap-dragon and his own like a game of ninepins, and he wittily likens Hazlitt's literary method to the proposed political method of Browning's 'Italian in England':—

I would grasp Metternich until  
I felt his wet red throat distil  
In blood thro' these two hands.

Of Mr. Leslie Stephen, again, he tells us that "he is always greatly concerned with his subject. If he is out fox-hunting he comes home with the brush, and not with a spray of blackberries." We feel that Mr. Birrell would much rather play at snap-dragon with Lamb than at ninepins with Hazlitt, and that if he rode with Mr. Stephen his prize would inevitably be the spray of blackberries—most tasty fruit and most decorative foliage, but undeniably a vegetable and not an animal trophy.



It follows, then, from what has been said, that the value and charm of an essayist's writing depend mainly upon the value and charm of his own personality; and it is complementary to our definition of Mr. Birrell as essentially an essayist to add that his personality is extremely attractive. He has the saving grace of a most whimsical and pervasive humour. A fellow of infinite jest, he can make even the law amusing. His treatises on the law of trusteeship and the law of copyright are not, by the way, included in this collection. And he is not all on the surface, for the more he is read the more clearly it appears that the jesting is but a cover for an abundance of the fine feeling and high thinking which are the abiding salt of all good literature. He has a most retentive memory, a happy *flair* for the characteristic trait in a man or a society, and a wide reading in English letters, more particularly in those of that eighteenth century which, as it recedes into the distance, is rapidly becoming itself too an age of romance.

In conclusion, though this is not the place, and we are not the critics, to urge a man in the direction of hasty work, we would point out to Mr. Birrell that his last volume of essays bears the date 1893, and that, without incurring the charge of over-production, he might now reasonably publish another. Should the present edition come to be reprinted, it would also be desirable to modify the note on p. 34 of the first volume, in which the date of Browning's 'Asolando' is given as 1899.

*Life and Letters of Ambrose Philipps de Lisle.*  
By E. S. Purcell. Edited and finished by Edwin de Lisle. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THESE volumes have much the same sort of interest as the late Mr. Purcell's sensational biography of Cardinal Manning, though we are bound to say that its amount is less. We get in them the same clash of wills between the easy-going Catholicism of the old English families and fervent Ultramontanism, and between the two schools of thought which Manning and Newman respectively represented. It is, indeed, on the correspondence from that famous pair and other distinguished men that their justification depends, since De Lisle himself, if deserving of a biography at all, could have been dismissed very briefly. A curious survival of the Middle Ages, he was converted to the Church of Rome at fifteen, through a vision by which Mohammed, and not the Pope, was represented to him as Antichrist. His biographers have no sympathy to spare for his father, though this is, surely, a pathetic little record:—

"June 8.—On entering Ambrose's room I saw a gold-looking cross tied to a ribbon: price, he says, 2s. 6d. Upbraided him with the absurdity, and broke it into pieces, for which I was very sorry afterwards; repented of my passion—he remained quite quiet."

De Lisle remained a visionary to the end of his days, in both senses of the word. In a blunt, Purcellian passage, which Mr. Edwin de Lisle has honestly left untouched, the severe, but not unjust, estimate made of him is that

"it must be admitted that there was an occasional strain of exaggeration in De Lisle's

mind; his imagination, always quick and vivid, was peculiarly liable to be carried away by sudden transports. In such moments or moods his hopes, for instance, in regard to Reunion were so transmuted as to take the form of absolute predictions. In like manner in his friendships, gratitude, admiration, affection, as shown in many of his letters to Lord Shrewsbury and Mr. Gladstone, were expressed in such exaggerated terms of laudation as almost to border on the fulsome."

In such temper, then, did he set about the three great objects of his life: (1) The restoration of England to primitive monastic contemplative observance; (2) the restoration of the primitive ecclesiastical chant; (3) the restoration of the Anglican Church to Catholic unity—the order is De Lisle's, not our own. The first idea was carried out, but with partial success, on the Charnwood Hills. Mr. Purcell writes:—

"To the Founder of the Abbey of Mount St. Bernard disappointment came. It was his hope that as soon as the monastery was built the monks would undertake missionary work. At that time very little was known in England about the working of religious Orders. The Jesuits and Benedictines had not as yet come out of their shell, so to speak. And the Cistercian custom of not taking charge of parishes was imperfectly understood. It was certainly not understood by De Lisle, and no one need wonder or complain if he expressed indignation as well as surprise on being informed by the Fathers of Mount St. Bernard's that they could no longer permanently serve the missions of Whitwick and Shepshed."

De Lisle's efforts for the conversion of England began with a crusade of prayer, which the English bishops of the Roman Church seem to have regarded with some misgivings as likely to cause "Protestant" reprisals. Oxford became his own special sphere of activity, inasmuch that his biographers claim for him the title of a leader of the movement. He was, rather, a well-meaning, but over-sanguine, intelligence officer of the Church of Rome. At first implored not to come, he was smuggled into the University after a bit; but Newman would only correspond with him through Mr. Bloxam, of Magdalen. These "strictly confidential" letters were communicated to Bishop Wiseman, to be forwarded "in the strictest secrecy" to Cardinal Mai. To De Lisle, large numbers of Anglican divines seemed red-hot to join the Church of Rome, and even Wiseman allowed himself to be bitten by the negotiator's enthusiasm.

"Your last letter has indeed filled me with consolation, and sincere joy. I shall not fail in a second letter to communicate its contents to the Holy Father through Cardinal Mai. But I foresee that it will be almost necessary for me during the vacation to run to Rome. Indeed I think it probable I shall be desired to do so—as any communication on the subject in question is too delicate to be made otherwise than orally. Moreover, there are too many other matters on which it would be advisable to have a more intimate communication with the H. See, and as for myself I feel the serious responsibility of becoming (as I at the same time earnestly desire to become) the organ of intercourse between it and our Oxford friends, without clear and distinct instructions, such as I feel cannot be satisfactorily given except on full explanations, and by word of mouth. Again I should like something to emanate from the Pope towards encouraging our views—recommending mildness, prayer, calling on the Bishops for reforms, etc., and particularly

checking all alliance with Dissenters. All this I could probably get done by going on the spot, but not otherwise. I have entered on this matter to ask you what you think of such a plan—no one of course must know of it."

All this hocus-pocus does little credit to the small fry of the Oxford movement. It must be confessed that both Bloxam and Ward bear some resemblance in these pages to naughty children straying out of bounds. Newman's weary soul, meanwhile, was fighting its battle alone. Having laid aside his reserve, he wrote to De Lisle from Littlemore:—

"You must allow me to be honest with you in adding one thing. A distressing feeling arises in my mind that such marks of kindness as these on your part and his are caused by a belief that I am soon likely to join your communion. It is of course humiliating to me thus calmly to allow and dwell on such an idea and to discuss such a prospect; but I dread very much lest you should take a false view of me. I must assure you then with great sincerity that I have not the shadow of an internal movement, known to myself, towards such a step. While God is with me where I am, I will not seek Him elsewhere. I might almost say in the words of Scripture, 'We have found the Messiah.' He certifies His Presence by Notes; I consider that there are persons among us who have as clear notes that He is with them where they are, and those scriptural ones, as any which I ever heard urged in favour of the Roman Communion being the true Church."

We need not follow Mr. Purcell right through his narrative of the "going out," though the generous spirit with which Wiseman was ready to meet the converts is well worth passing notice:—

"Let us have an influx of new blood, let us have but even a small number of such men as write in the Tracts, so imbued with the spirit of the early Church, so desirous to revive the image of the ancient fathers; men who have learnt to teach from Saint Augustine, to preach from Saint Chrysostom, and to feel from Saint Bernard—let even a few such men, with the high clerical feeling which I believe them to possess, enter fully into the spirit of the Catholic Religion and we shall be speedily reformed, and England quickly converted. I am ready to acknowledge that, in all things except the happiness of possessing the truth, and being in communion with God's true Church, and enjoying the advantages and blessings that flow thence, we are their inferiors. It is not to you that I say this for the first time. I have long said it to those about me, that if the Oxford Divines entered the Church, we must be ready to fall into the shade and take up our position in the background."

To De Lisle the period following the discussions brought a bitter disappointment. His pet project, the Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom, was condemned by the Vatican, through the influence of Manning, then Provost of Westminster. De Lisle resigned "under protest," after vehement appeals to deaf ears:—

"England is now in the full career of a great Religious Revolution, this time back to Catholicity, and to the Roman See as its true centre. But no one knows better than your Eminence what great difficulties and obstacles on the Protestant side still have to be surmounted: and therefore much latitude of expression must be winked at and allowed by the Holy See, if it wishes this movement to succeed. The best friends of Rome in the Anglican Church are obliged still to be guarded, when confronted by the powerful mass of Protestant Prejudice as

yet existing in the country—were it not for this, all would be gained and the very triumph we still have to fight for, obtained. But when we reflect on the enormous strides the movement has made since the first formation of the A.P.U.C. we surely have good ground for looking forward to still greater victories of Truth."

De Lisle, naturally enough, became but a lukewarm supporter of Vatican pretensions, and even sympathized to some extent with Mr. Gladstone's slashing attack on the Infallibility definition. Mr. Purcell tells us that advance proofs were forwarded, by arrangement, to him and Newman, that their replies might appear almost simultaneously with the 'Expostulation.' Newman's honesty and charity towards opponents stand out from the private correspondence, but it hardly lends itself to quotation. It is better to quote the great cardinal when gently reproving De Lisle for his fiery views on architecture—views in which he out-Pugined Pugin:—

"I assure you I do not mean to say that you are a Gallican, and I am sorry if I appeared to you to imply it. Please, let me ask, is it not somewhat exclusive to call Grecian or Italian Pagan, as you do? For the word Pagan surely is used, not historically, but as a term of reproach. If it be Pagan, it is Popish too, for I suppose the Pope has given quite as much sanction to it as he has to Gregorian music, which by the by seems to be Pagan in the same sense that Italian architecture is. Excuse me, my dear Mr. Phillips, but I shall not call you tolerant in these matters, till you drop such words. 'Pagan' is 'heretical' and a little more. It is treating ritual opinions as doctrinal errors."

One imagines that De Lisle must needs be writing letters to somebody, and, failing Newman, he used to bombard Mr. Gladstone. That always accessible man considered him an Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile. None whatever, but any amount of misdirected pertinacity. An icy rebuke in Manning's iciest manner was necessary to prevent him from inveigling Mr. Gladstone into a pamphlet directed against the supposed Turkish leanings of the Vatican at the time of the Bulgarian atrocities:—

"I think Mr. Gladstone's intervention, and Pamphlet to come at this crisis a simple disaster. It will heat men's passions, and blind their understandings as he did about the Neapolitan Prisons and Garibaldi."

We must add that the De Lisle-Gladstone letters are quite worth reading, if only as illustrative of Mr. Gladstone's delight in theological discussion. De Lisle, on his side, displays some controversial skill, and a more than respectable body of learning. Here is Mr. Gladstone in an inquiring mood:—

"I am endeavouring to study the question of future punishment, a chief and favourite point of attack. Do you know any work on this subject which disposes of it satisfactorily as a whole? I am not so happy. None of the First Fathers, down to St. Athanasius, seem to have been contented with a doctrine more trustful and less sharply defined than that which has prevailed since Saint Augustine and which is now so sharply assailed."

We must leave an interesting book with a compliment to Mr. Edwin de Lisle on the admirable taste with which he has described his father's domesticity at Grace-Dieu and Garendon, a life reproduced with picturesque inaccuracy of detail by Disraeli in 'Coningsby.' And yet we cannot resist a

parting grumble, after all. In a foot-note to p. 169 of vol. ii. we read of a defunct paper whose name has been since appropriated with much better results:—

"The *Westminster Gazette* was edited by Mr. E. S. Purcell. De Lisle frequently wrote in its pages, and in the hope of carrying it through difficulties financed it for more than a year. But Cardinal Manning, by means of his influence privately exercised, effected its ruin. It is said that to make amends for this wrong, the chivalrous Cardinal afterwards gave Mr. Purcell the materials for his famous biography." The last suggestion explains much. But why omit the authority for such a supremely humorous idea?

#### NEW NOVELS.

*A Rise in the World.* By Adeline Sergeant. (White & Co.)

THE stubborn, rather awkward handmaid, who by marriage with a gentleman raises herself to a position in which great qualities of heart and mind eventually make her perfectly at home, may be an almost impossible conception, but Elizabeth becomes more feasible on second thoughts. Mrs. Wyndham, her gracious and unworldly mother-in-law, is a charming study. There are also more or less connected with the Wyndham family certain "female brethren," cousins, aunts, and the like, who think and act after their conventional kind. Of these one Bertie, the youngest, most spirited and sympathetic, shows us too little of her quality. In a previous state of existence we seem to remember Max Irwin's device of introducing Elizabeth Wyndham as a hospital nurse to the bedside of the choleric and hostile general, and thereby producing a reconciliation. But the story on the whole is tolerably original. Miss Sergeant's style is always pleasant, though "frightened of" is a grating solecism.

*A Daughter of the Marionis.* By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

A POLITICAL secret society to which ladies are admitted as members is an institution calculated to bring about melodramatic effects. But the writer of 'A Daughter of the Marionis' requires a violent storm and an escaped lunatic of herculean proportions, in addition to the secret society and its oath of revenge. The volume is quite inoffensive, and the love story is told gracefully; but the overburden of tragedy is too much for the slight framework of the narrative, and the result can hardly be called a successful piece of fiction. In many respects it shows an advance on other stories from the same pen.

*Thou Shalt Not—.* By Stanton Morich. (Pearson.)

THIS volume palpitates with actuality, mentioning Ludgate Hill bridge, the Bodega establishments, "Jimmy's," and an actual performance which recently achieved a rather scandalous success at one of the big homes of ballet in Leicester Square. It deals, in fact, chiefly with what the author calls "the Half World." The puppets altogether lack vitality, especially that stagey creation, the benevolent courtesan. The author lacks taste, too, for so risky a theme. Never before, we fancy, has effervescing saline

been styled "a delicious flood of bubbling nectar," but such originality cannot make up for the general conventionality of types which prevails.

#### ECONOMIC LITERATURE.

*A History of Banking in Bristol from 1750 to 1899.* By C. H. Cave. (Bristol, Crofton Hemmons.)—One of the incidental and perhaps unlooked-for results of the amalgamations which have so frequently occurred of recent years amongst banks has been a desire on the part of those connected with them that some memorial of the past now so nearly faded away, and of the many respected and able men who bore part in it and shaped its character, should be preserved while opportunity remains. There was often ability, not unfrequently cultivation, and always independence of mind among the private bankers of the commencement of this century. Eminent—pre-eminent it might almost be said—in their own districts, they would have been most unwilling to be swamped in the giant associations which now have taken the place of the smaller concerns in which they bore sway. Yet this had to be. The "medietized princes," as we may perhaps be allowed to term the members of the old families whose names now appear as directors and managers of the larger and more powerful institutions into which the old concerns are merged, have taken a mournful but affectionate interest in the production of these memorials. Among these the work of Mr. Cave will hold its own. Few cities of England have had so long and so active a connexion with the trade and enterprise of the past as Bristol. The city which had sent forth more than one expedition to seek out the long-lost isles of the West long before Columbus commenced his adventurous voyage, whence the scanty squadron commanded by Cabot sailed four centuries since for the discovery of Newfoundland and the mainland of America, can claim an unusually long and distinguished record as a centre of business enterprise. This pre-eminence continued long after younger and more active rivals sprang into power. Testimony to this distinction is borne by Mr. Cave's frontispiece, which reproduces a drawing by J. S. Prout of the home of John Vaughan, the goldsmith, in 1732, which afterwards became the abode of the Castle Bank. Tradition declares that the owner of this house in the early years of the eighteenth century took a fancy to the style of house building he saw in Holland, and brought over the woodwork of this house and of its two neighbours "in one ship from Amsterdam." During the hundred and fifty years over which Mr. Cave's history extends, no fewer than thirty-five banks were established in Bristol. Many of these were small, some were ephemeral, but it is singular that the "Old" Bank, the *doyen* of the flock, founded in 1750, still survives to the present day as a powerful constituent of Prescott & Company, Ltd. This bank absorbed by subsequent amalgamations three of the other most solid firms in the same way of business, in one of which John Vaughan, the father of Bristol banking, who dwelt in the old house which we have just described, was a partner. In the first establishment of the Old Bank a member of the well-known Elton family was included, a descendant of whose, Julia Maria, married Henry Hallam, the historian, in 1807, and was the mother of Arthur Hallam, whose connexion with the country near Bristol which contained

Thy place of rest  
By that broad water of the West

was commemorated thus by Tennyson in his 'In Memoriam.' Some other persons whose names are well known are also mentioned. For a short time that of Walter Bagehot, unusually able as a banker, a man of singular power of thought, and an economist, appears as one of the managers of Stuckey's Bank. Incidentally



some curious points also are commemorated, as the establishment of the first mail-coach between Bristol and London in 1784. This had an unexpected influence on the hours of business in Bristol. Bankers had been accustomed to close "their shops" between the hours of two and three, reopening afterwards. This patriarchal custom was dropped with the acceleration of communication with the metropolis which the mail-coach brought about, and more modern ways came in. Mr. Cave also commemorates the excessive speculation of 1793, now generally forgotten. The panic of that year brought heavy disasters to Bristol. Later on the Bank Restriction Act not only influenced the Bristol banks in the circulation of their local paper, but also encouraged the issue of notes by other firms besides bankers. Facsimiles of four of these notes are given in the volume. These appear to have been found convenient in paying wages. Silver (so called) tokens were also issued for the same purpose. These were frequently largely debased; but the state of the silver coinage of the country was so bad, and the quantity in circulation so deficient, that the necessity for some form of small change long enabled the worthless coins to circulate. Tradition says that in those days a shilling or a sixpence which had the semblance of an effigy on it, however worn and defaced, was a subject for admiration and wonder. The Bank Act of 1844 caused the Bristol banks to "exchange" their notes and cheques, apparently for the first time. The establishment of the Bristol Clearing House dates only from 1890. There are several very interesting pedigrees supplied in the book, and a considerable number of curious portraits. The volume is interesting and really handsome, and Mr. Cave may be congratulated on having preserved a chapter in local history which will be readable to many beyond those immediately concerned.

*Dictionnaire du Commerce, de l'Industrie, et de la Banque.* Edited by Yves Guyot and A. Raffalovich. Parts 8 and 9. (Paris, Guillaumin & Cie.)—The eighth part of this new commercial dictionary brings the work to the close of the first volume. This extends over 1,286 closely printed pages containing much that is interesting and useful. Among the large number of well-written articles a critic naturally can only select a few as examples, taking some of those which may be of interest in this country. The article on 'Creusot' contains much that is striking. This great industrial establishment has made its mark almost solely through the impetus given it by the Schneider family, who have impressed their character on all its doings. Perhaps the point which strikes the stranger most in the description of the working is the permanence of the staff. A third of this has been with the firm more than twenty years, a quarter more than twenty-five years, an eighth more than thirty years. To remain attached to the establishment for two or three generations is no unusual thing. Hospitals, friendly societies, and other useful institutions have all been initiated through the liberality of the employers. The article on 'Crises' ('Crise') is a good example of close and terse writing on an important subject. Calm as the course of ordinary business in France usually is, it cannot altogether escape the influence of speculative dealings, though crises are comparatively less severe than in England, and arise generally from different causes. 'Cuisines Populaires' gives much information on a practical subject which will take a larger place among the labours of benevolence with increasing density of population. The article on 'Copper' ('Cuivre') contains some figures which our readers may do well to ponder over. Between 1881 and 1897, while the output of the metal has much more than doubled throughout the world, that derived from England has dwindled in the later year to one-seventh of its extent in the earlier one. The exhaustion of the mines, a serious subject for the economist to consider,

of course accounts for the diminution of the yield in this country, a deficiency which extends, it may be observed, to other metals besides copper. The article on commercial outlets ('Débouchés') commemorates the earnest support which J. B. Say gave to their extension, but it was long before the views of that able thinker obtained recognition—no unusual event in economic history, where the man of science often appears as "vox clamantis in deserto." That on 'Custom-Houses' ('Douanes') contains a succinct history of French commercial legislation, which will supply much that is new to the English reader. The article on 'Residual and Waste Products' ('Déchets') shows to what important ends the refuse of great manufactures may serve, and to what large figures the diminution of goods simply through waste by movement and handling in transport may amount. The "waste" sometimes becomes in its turn a valuable product; sometimes, however, it is of a different character. It cannot always be utilized, and becomes something absolutely destroyed; but, whether wasted or saved, the percentage of diminution is extraordinarily large. The article on 'Design in Manufacture' ('Dessin de Fabrique') is remarkably complete. The comparative view of the legislation of other countries and the bibliography are both excellent. 'Spirits' and 'Mineral Waters' ('Eaux de Vie' and 'Eaux Minérales') contain, particularly the latter article, a long list of medicinal drinks, the commerce in which facility of locomotion has greatly assisted. The article on 'Scaffolds' and building construction ('Echafaudages') refers to applications of mechanical means of great importance in this age of construction. 'Sample' ('Echantillon') and 'Sampling' ('Echantillonnage') are well-written articles on a subject most difficult to deal with, both in description and in practice. 'Commercial Bills' ('Effets de Commerce') hold a more considerable place in the movement of business in France than in this country, and the article on the subject consequently assumes large proportions. A part of it deals with accommodation bills, which, according to the French habit of marking things to be avoided by attractive titles, are termed "effets de complaisance" or "traites en cavalerie." The law restricting the drawing of these bills is far more severe in France than in England and in Germany. Few commercial instruments are susceptible of more dangerous development in a crisis than "kites," and it is really to be wished that the severity of the French law were extended to England. The statistics furnished of the bills circulating in France are of great interest to those acquainted with the turn which business takes in this country. In the United Kingdom bills tend to diminish both in number and in amount. In France, on the other hand, they tend to increase, and it is remarkable that the figures quoted show that the share which the Bank of France takes in the business of France has increased within the last ten or twelve years. The diminutive character of the bills dealt with by the Bank of France is a subject of surprise to the English man of business, but these figures show that the bills which the Bank of France handles, small as they may be, are yet larger than the average circulating in France. When we realize that the last report of the Bank of France showed that nearly 200,000 of the bills dealt with were drawn for sums less than 8s., while ten times as many, nearly 2,000,000 in number, and a little less than a third of the total dealt with, were only of a value of about 4l. each in average amount, these figures explain the preponderating position which that famous institution holds in the commerce of the country.

The ninth part of the French 'Commercial Dictionary' commences the second volume of the work from the word 'Effets' onward. According to the arrangement of words in an English dictionary it would seem almost impossible to

close the work within the two volumes originally proposed, but this probably can be done without undue compression of the latter part of the work. The division of the French 'Dictionnaire des Finances,' which also occupies two volumes, is nearly identical, the first volume in that case extending only to the end of the letter D. MM. Guyot and Raffalovich will, no doubt, therefore be able to complete their work within the space announced when the book was first advertised. The present section contains many interesting articles. The one on 'Electricity' describes the increasing commercial employment in France of this force in traction, which promises great results and increased facility for locomotion. In the industries based on "électro-chimie," "électro-métallurgie" (the use of the foreign compound words is admissible here for convenience sake), and also in other applications of electricity to practical manufacture, the French appear to be ahead of us. Information on this subject and on the progress which other nations are making will be of general utility to the English reader. Again this number, as former parts of this dictionary did, shows us the importance of minor occupations, as of the packing trade, the manufacture of ink, the fan trade, the scientific arrangement of the gearing (*engrenages*) of machines, the need for supervision in the composition of agricultural manures, the large trade which exists in essences, scents, and perfumery, and the chemical productions which rival the handiwork of nature, both in fruit-flavours and scents, and are formed out of what seem the most unlikely and sometimes the most unattractive substances. All these articles show the intelligent aptitude of the French for those industrial occupations in which a combination of mental activity with manual dexterity secures success. The same principle applies to the modern methods of engraving described in the book. Those who practise such arts will refer with advantage to the heading of 'Estampes et Gravures' for the application of photography in facilitating wood-engraving, and for other niceties of handling. The same remark applies to the articles on the best way of showing samples ('Expositions d'Echantillons') and on 'Expositions Industrielles'—subjects exactly suited to French taste and skill in decoration. The interest of the work is not confined to these points alone. Among the articles on countries those on Spain and the United States will repay reading. They are short, but succinct and clear. The subject of 'Bankruptcy' ('Faillites') is dealt with at great length and with great thoroughness. The bibliography appended to this article, though it might be stronger in English works, is the best in this number. The enormous scope which adulteration finds under the pressure of modern life is curiously exemplified in the article on 'Falsifications.' The chemical laboratory of the Paris municipality has satisfied itself, as the result of repeated analyses, that, on the average, two-thirds of the samples of milk examined either have water added to them or are adulterated in a more or less injurious manner. Out of 140 samples declared good, thirty had water added to them, eighty-two had been skimmed, three had been artificially coloured, twenty-two had boracic acid or *formol* added. One is left in wonder what is the condition of the remainder if this is the verdict on those termed "good." But perhaps the climax of this kind of fraud is reached in the egg trade. Eggs are coloured red with the aid of pigments, which are frequently poisonous and are sometimes derived from coal. This is, however, by no means the worst. Artificial eggs are constructed inside empty eggshells out of gelatine and inferior fats, coloured up with saffron, turmeric, and chrome yellow. Can any further development be possible in this "industry"? If it were not for the two highly respectable writers who have signed this article, one would be disposed to consider the statement an odd form of pleasantry. The old proverb, "An

egg and a nut you may eat after a slut," can hardly hold good nowadays.

We may congratulate MM. Guyot and Raffalovich on the manner in which they are producing their great work, which will be one of much interest to the English reader. They have secured the services of a very able staff of contributors. The articles are well arranged and carefully condensed.

MM. Plon, Nourrit & Cie. publish *D'où vient la Décadence Économique de la France?* by Baron Charles Mourre, a volume which deals fully with the subject (strangely popular in the French Republic) of the causes of a decadence which is not so obvious to the world as to the pessimistic modern school of France itself. The popularity of the ill-considered volume 'A quoi tient la Supériorité des Anglo-Saxons?' and of the many answers to it, is a little difficult for foreigners to understand. It is, however, we suppose, a sign of modesty, and therefore a sign of grace.

#### BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS'S *Anglo-French Reminiscences, 1875-1899* (Chapman & Hall), contain too much of the nature of a polemical pamphlet, expressing her strong views on the Roman Catholic Church, to admit of a review in the *Athenæum*. For example, in the chapters entitled "Scenes of Convent Life" one of the sub-headings is "Oh Chastity! what crimes are committed in thy name"; and in another place the author quotes a friend who told her "in her own excellent way" that "cloistered nuns may bury, and who knows, murder one another." The pleasantest page in the book is a passage from one of her earlier works, a description of a distant view of Autun, written under the inspiration of that impartial observer of French life, the late P. G. Hamerton. Miss Edwards need not apologize for its reproduction, as it shows how agreeably she can write when she refrains from controversial subjects. For those who seek instruction in these 'Reminiscences' Miss Edwards is hardly an accurate guide. She says that M. Grévy was a deputy "in the Constituent Assembly of 1848-52," whereas that body ceased to exist early in 1849. She attributes the exile of Victor Hugo to "the alliance of Imperialism and the Ultramontane party under Napoleon III.," but if that alliance can be said ever to have existed, it had no more to do with the poet's exile than it had to do with the fights over his 'Hernani' in the reign of Charles X. She also declares that at the manoeuvres at Arcis-sur-Aube a few years ago she saw some regiments of Lancers, though that branch of the cavalry disappeared from the French army soon after the disappearance of the *régime* which Miss Edwards calls "the Third Empire." The uneducated civilian can, perhaps, hardly be expected to know that lances are now carried by cavalry not known as Lancers, and not primarily masters of that arm. One rank of Dragoons in many armies is now provided with the lance; but the men are called, as they mainly are, Dragoons, Cuiraissiers, or whatever the case may be.

In *the Valley of the Rhône*, by Charles W. Wood (Macmillan), is a pleasantly written book of travels full of admirable illustrations. Its title, however, is not particularly appropriate. The only section of the river which is not familiar to tourists, that which runs between Geneva and Lyons, is neglected. On the other hand, the only new bit of country, unknown to the ordinary traveller in France, which the author describes lies at some distance from the valley of the Rhône. Unfortunately, the exploration of this comparatively unknown region, between Le Puy and Langogne, was effected in a snowstorm, so the journey through it by *diligence* occupies barely two pages of the volume. The information about hotels at Arles, Avignon, and other well-known resorts of tourists might be of considerable value to the compiler of a guide-book.

Some of the thrilling stories told in connexion with places on the P.L.M. seem to be a little lacking in local colouring. One adventure, which is quite worthy of the family genius which created 'East Lynne,' is said to have befallen Mr. Wood at Vienne; but the blood-curdling narrative is spoiled by the author's habit of calling himself "we." The sentence "We raised our head from the pillow" does not convey the idea of a solitary traveller alarmed at midnight, but rather that of a two-bodied monster with one head, whose sitting up in bed ought to have terrified the most appalling apparition that ever haunted the valley of the Rhône.

*Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires: Southern India, Burma, and Manila.* By Michael Meyers Shoemaker. Illustrated. (Putnam's Sons.)—The chief *raison d'être* of this volume, the author explains, is to impart information to his countrymen about Manila. He does not, however, tell us anything really new. His personal experiences, indeed, lively as they are and pleasantly written, were mainly gathered at the window of his hotel. He refers with hesitation to the abominable doings of the friars, but these have already been recorded by other recent writers. On the political situation he holds very definite views. America has no option, after what has passed, but to undertake the government of the islands. He scouts the idea of any patriotism among the "rebel" leaders, though he does not give any reason for his belief, and says they all have their price; if so, we might suggest that it would be worth while to pay it. He does not deal much with statistics. We do not blame him; but the following sentence contains an amusingly inadequate account of a great industry. Or has he never seen or heard of a Manila cheroot?

"Cigars are manufactured in large quantities, but some claim that they do not stand a long voyage, and would not be fresh in America. It is also said that they are not well made."

Mr. Shoemaker extended his tour to Colombo and Southern India, and describes very well—his illustrations aiding—some of the greater temples and their surroundings both there and in Burma. He discourses *currente calamo* on the ever-changing incidents, to the traveller, of Indian life—the picturesque groups of people in their varied costumes, the religious processions, the jugglers, the working elephants; and on the scenery of the Irawadi, which he ascended as far as Bhamo. His observations on Buddhism, on the life of the priests, and such matters, are necessarily second-hand. His hotel experiences seem unfortunate, from the damp and discomfort at Madras to the almost incredible rowdiness of the "best" hotel at Rangoon. There are a few slips in the volume. Magellan, although his last great voyage was undertaken in the service of Spain, was not a Spaniard, but a Portuguese. We might object in so practised a writer to such expressions as "in plain air" and "Rama took council with the sages." "Waft" is not a neuter verb; and there is some confusion in such a sentence as this:—

"As the summit is reached.....one must be dumb indeed not to be struck with amazement at the sight presented."

He recalls the often-quoted resemblance between Buddhist and Christian ceremonies, but the only point of resemblance he instances is the injunction "Take thy shoes from off thy feet." A pleasant feature in the book to English readers is the uniformly friendly feeling of the author for our countrymen, and his cordial acknowledgment of any attention shown to him. He emphatically appreciates the beneficent work done by England in India.

Sir Spenser St. John has contributed to the series styled "Builders of Greater Britain" a monograph on *Rajah Brooke: the Englishman as Ruler of an Eastern State* (Fisher Unwin). The story of the Rajah is of perennial interest. Perhaps the most finished romance of our time, it would redeem any age from the charge of

being prosaic or commonplace. The work before us is practically an abridgment by the veteran author of the 'Life' which he published more than twenty years ago, and which we reviewed at length at the time (see *Athenæum*, October 25th, 1879). If we miss from the present volume some details of incident and fuller explanations of native politics, enough of both remains to give the general reader an adequate presentment of the man and his work. The author, indeed, draws a definite picture of his friend's character, summing up, after thirty years' reflection, with the emphatic conclusion that he was one of the best men he ever knew. Brooke's, however, was the sort of character which, when combined with an active public career, can be satisfactorily deduced from the man's own doings; besides, in more than one long extract, the author wisely allows his hero to tell his own story and express his own sentiments. He is by no means blind to his friend's faults or mistakes, which are due mainly to the defects of his qualities; thus, while a passenger in the *Mæander*, his love of fun and sheer good nature was fatal to the discipline of the gun-room. Again, the persistent attacks of a party in the House of Commons, though finally exposed and traced to a tainted source, along with the half-hearted support of ministers, soured him, and made him unreasonably suspicious of the offers of Government support when they came. Of his services to the downtrodden races of North Borneo by the introduction of a just and humane rule and the suppression of piracy there can remain no doubt, one of the most striking incidents in the 'Life' being the way in which these same piratical tribes not only settled down at once after their crushing defeat to peaceful pursuits, but flocked spontaneously to the Rajah's defence in the most desperate crisis of his career. The Rajah's political schemes were not limited to Borneo. He desired, alike in the interest of his own country and of humanity, to establish British influence throughout the Archipelago as far as Australia, and also in Indo-China, and his singular gift of acquiring the confidence and goodwill of Orientals would have gone far in this direction had he been supported at home. His biographer thinks that some part of his great scheme might even now be carried out, and considers that the time is propitious; but these are questions which it does not lie with us to solve.

*The Madeira Islands.* By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—Mr. Biddle informs his readers that he is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, besides being "Delegate, by special appointment of the Associação Commercial of Funchal, Madeira, to the International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia, U.S.A., 1899." In addition, he is Vice-President for Madeira of the Advisory Board of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum; and he seems to have acquired some literary fame, in his own country at least, as it appears that he is known to his fellow-citizens of Philadelphia to be the author, printer, and, we presume, publisher of numerous works, such as "The Birth of the Nation," "The Life of Andrew Jackson," "La Belle France," "The Flowers of Life," "A Biographical Romance," &c." No wonder that on opening these two handsome volumes, so well and profusely illustrated, the reader expects to find a treat in store for him, especially when he is promised on the title-page a 'History of the Madeiras' and a 'Treatise descriptive of the Natives, their Characteristics, Religion, Laws, and Customs.' The disappointment is proportionately great when he finds the contents to be merely those of a not very original guide-book. Their originality, in fact, consists mainly in the freely expressed and naïve self-conceit of the compiler, who gravely sets forth the grandeur and difficulties which have attended his arduous undertaking with true Yankee exaggeration, which is rendered all the more absurd by the



feebleness and simplicity with which the scanty results are paraded. "Parturiunt montes." The Philadelphian mouse is but a poor specimen. Thus Mr. Biddle tells his readers that the preparation of his present work has occupied him eleven years, and that his aim has been "to present a faithful description of the Madeiras and to treat their history as somewhat distinct from that of the mother country, Portugal, with which, it is believed, they have heretofore been too closely associated by historians." Moreover, "he has sought out existing scraps of history relating to Madeira as published in various little-known and almost inaccessible works in different languages. In the course of this search he has delved into the dust-covered volumes of many of the libraries of the Old World." Disdaining all mention of the eight Maghurin, whose voyage from Lisbon early in the twelfth century to an island which has been identified by M. d'Avezac as Legname, the ancient name of Madeira, is recorded by Edrisi, our author commences his 'History of the Madeiras' with the orthodox story of Machin—whom, by the way, Nordenskjöld would make Mac Kean—which has been repeated by many writers, and by none better than Washington Irving. Mr. Biddle might well have adopted his countryman's rendering of the tradition, but he has preferred to improve upon it in the style so dear to Frank Stockton's Pomona in 'Rudder Grange,' thus:—

"The Lover's Tryst.—One moonlight night the ever-watchful nobleman saw his daughter steal forth from home; he secretly followed her to the edge of a forest, where she was met by Machin. At sight of his ladylove the young man imprudently fell on his knees and began to plead with her to fly the country with him. Her father, who had crouched in concealment behind some shrubbery near by and had overheard the lover's plan to thwart his will and the law of the land, made haste to summon his retainers and to seize his would-be son-in-law."

It may be noticed that the above paragraph occupies twelve lines, or nearly half of a whole page, which only thirteen lines more serve to complete. Having given this example of Mr. Biddle's mediæval style, we may now quote his method of writing modern history, and select the following typical page, headed 'Native Dislike for Britons':—

"Native Friendliness for the Americans.—Now it so happens that, though they dislike the English, the Madeirans are ardent admirers of the Americans. A very curious notion exists among these simple islanders, to the effect that the American nation desires their annexation, and that indeed America needs their support. Ask a Madeiran of average intelligence what his opinion is on the matter. He will most likely inform you, with the greatest assurance, that the annexation of Madeira to the United States is a settled thing, and that Uncle Sam is but waiting a favourable opportunity to stretch forth his hand to the Madeirans and lift them from under the monarchical Portuguese yoke."

"Natives Down-trodden.—It is plain to see by this that the Madeirans have no love for their mother-country. Well, they are dreadfully over-riden. Their highest ideal is to belong to or be under the protection of some great republic; they naturally look to the United States as the greatest. For some inconceivable reason, the general idea exists among them that some day our people are going to make war on their home government, Portugal, for the sake of freeing them (the Madeirans). Poor, ignorant, downtrodden creatures! no doubt there are many like yourselves, in countries remote and near, who would weep for joy, if they saw their monarchal flag torn down and supplanted by the pennant of freedom—the stars and stripes."

As a fitting termination to the first volume we find a full-page illustration representing United States Consul Jones riding through the Carmo Gardens in his *carro* drawn by oxen. Certainly the photographic illustrations, many of which are familiar enough to those who have visited the island, are good; and when we add that there are about eighty of them in the two volumes, together with a good deal of information, Mr. Biddle's book may be recommended

to those about to visit Madeira in search of amusement. But by the student, the geographer, and the geologist the volumes had best be avoided, for they may cause needless irritation and disappointment.

The *Impressions d'Espagne* of Maria Star, published by the Société d'Éditions Littéraires et Artistiques at the Librairie Ollendorff, are confined to well-known places on the beaten track. The author, who has visited Spain before, is enthusiastic, and writes warmly of the Spaniards and of Spain. She shows considerable powers of observation. Her book is illustrated sometimes with the usual photographs, more often by the help of the kodak. There are a few trifling mistakes; a view of a railway station and some country carts is named "Paysage espagnol."

#### LATIN LITERATURE.

*Apis Matina*, by E. M. Young (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes), consists chiefly of Latin verses which the author wrote for Harrow schoolboys. These reach a high level of ingenuity and idiom. We cannot laud the last line of Tenneyson's epitaph of Franklin,

Ad non terrestrem vellificare polum,

nor do we wholly approve of the rendering of "Yes, dear departed cherished days," which was, if we remember aright, one of many made at the time with a view of ascertaining how far the Latin could reproduce the English ideas in the same form. In the 'Epistle to Joseph Hill,' and the line

I'll see him too—the first I ever saw,

would it not be worth while to preserve the same verb in each case, with "hunc equidem (nec enim vidi ante) videbo," or something of the sort? Macaulay's epitaph of the Jacobite and other things often done reappear, but in all cases the renderings are good enough to be compared with previous efforts, and we notice that Mr. Young is able in Greek verse too.

*Latin Literature of the Empire: Vol. II. Verse*, edited by Prof. A. Gudeman (New York, American Book Company), is now to be had, and with the first volume of prose we have already reviewed forms a convenient selection, which deserves particular notice as nothing of the sort was, we believe, available, nothing certainly at a reasonable price, even in Germany. The selections are prefaced, as before, by brief introductions, somewhat pompously said to be designed "only for immediate orientation." These do not amount to much. One note combines two authors so widely different in date as Calpurnius and Nemesianus. If the latter were put in his chronological place, one would better realize the merit of such verses as those beginning

Perdit spina rosas nec semper lilia candent

in the age of Diocletian. The selection aims at being representative. Hence there is a good deal of Juvenal, Martial, Lucan, and the largely wearisome later epics. Persius is rather hardly treated in the brief judgment of him, and the tragedy 'Octavia' overpraised. We fail to see why the Christian writers are excluded. We do not miss the respectable hexameters into which Juvenius turned the Gospel, but we do miss Prudentius. His hymns are quite as good literature as the pedantic philosophy of Boethius which appeared in the prose selections. Among the pagans, too, we desiderate some of the epigrams attributed to Petronius, say, the dog's epitaph and Julia's snowball, which recalls Herrick in its subject and fantastic grace. They are very generally neglected, but surely not modern inventions. The "os rotundum" of Claudian ought to be represented by his praise of Rome,

Hæc est in gremium victos quæ sola recept;

and on the same theme does not Rutilius deserve insertion for his notable verses beginning

Fecisti patriam diversis gentibus unam?

There must be arid places in any such collection: Silius had too much leisure, Statius too much learning, Ausonius too many relations; but there is much of interest too, particularly the strangely modern and unclassical 'Pervigilium Veneris,' and the selections are well made on the whole, while the text is good. A chronological table of emperors and writers would be a useful addition to the volumes. We hope the binding of the second will last better than that of the first.

#### MILITARY BOOKS.

"*The Death or Glory Boys*": the Story of the 17th Lancers. By D. H. Parry. (Cassell & Co.)

—Less than five years ago the Hon. J. Fortescue published 'A History of the 17th Lancers,' a good production in every sense of the word. Why, therefore, it should have been thought necessary to lay the present work before the public is not clear. That it is cheaper than its predecessor is the only excuse, for it is certainly not so handsomely got up, nor, with a few trifling exceptions, is much to be found in it that is not available in the earlier work. If the 17th Lancers had seen any active service since the Zulu war the appearance of the later volume would have been intelligible; as it is, it has no more reason to exist than a good many other recent compilations of the sort. The earlier volume, among its other merits, is profusely illustrated, an embellishment which is absent from these pages. It also gives a list of the officers of the 17th Lancers for every year from its formation, likewise the quarters and movements of the regiment. On the other hand, Mr. Parry gives a sketch of the careers of the different colonels. One of these was Sir John Elley, who began his military life in 1789 by enlisting in the Blues, and ended it as Lieutenant-General and K.C.B. Born in London in 1770, he was the son of the keeper of an eating-house in Fumival's Inn Cellars, Holborn. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a Leeds tanner, and towards the end of 1789, in consequence of a quarrel with his sweetheart, the tanner's daughter, he came to London and enlisted. He begged his father to buy his discharge, but without success. In 1790, however, the stern parent or some friend bought him the warrant of a troop quartermastership in the Blues. In 1793 he went to Flanders as acting adjutant to the four troops of his regiment, and was constantly after that date on active service, becoming colonel in 1813, and being several times wounded. At Waterloo he did a great deal of hand-to-hand fighting, having, it is said, slain several Cuirassiers. Later he was made K.C.B., was Governor of Galway, M.P. for Windsor in 1835, and lieutenant-general in 1837. Two years later he died at his country seat in Wiltshire. Another instance of a rise from the ranks to a high military position was Lieut.-General George Preston, Colonel of the 17th from 1770 to 1782. He is said to have been a kettle-drummer at the coronation of Queen Anne. He served under Marlborough in Flanders, and commanded the Scots Greys during the Seven Years' War. A notable officer, not belonging to the 17th Lancers, but associated with it in the American rebellion, was Tarleton. He commanded the legion called after him, and by his exploits as a partisan leader acquired great fame. He is also noteworthy from a social point of view as having taken the pretty Perdita off the hands of the Prince of Wales. Some of the 17th were attached to the legion during the campaign in the Carolines, and their performances are full of interest. Our author claims—without much reason—to have given a fuller account than before of the gallant self-sacrifice of Corporal O'Lavery of the 17th. He was chosen to accompany a despatch-rider. The latter was killed and the corporal badly wounded on the road. He managed, however, to escape with the despatch, but was

obliged to creep into a deserted house to die. The enemy found him and ransacked his clothes, but without discovering the despatch, which, for safety, he had thrust into his wound, thus rendering the latter mortal. When some of our own people arrived he had only strength to point to the place of concealment.

*How to Read War News.* (Fisher Unwin.)—This is what it professes to be, a *vade-mecum* for the ordinary newspaper reader. It supplies the meaning of many Dutch terms, and describes briefly the chief towns of South Africa, and the careers of some of the principal persons connected with current events in that part of the world. It likewise contains a rather scrappy glossary of technical military terms. The latter are generally correct, but the compiler is in error regarding the cavalry. He asserts that a squadron in the British service is divided into two troops. As a matter of fact it is divided into two or more troops, according to its strength. Again, he says that the majors command the squadrons, the captains the troops. Considering that there are only four or five captains, according as the regiment is at home or abroad, and that in the same way there are four squadrons at home and three abroad, it is puzzling to understand how the arrangement mentioned can be carried out. This booklet includes a map of the theatre of war, and is handy and useful.

*The Derbyshire Campaign Series.—The 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment in the Crimea.* By Major H. C. Wylly. (Sonnenschein.)—This is a new departure in military literature, for instead of publishing the entire history of the regiment in a single thick volume at a somewhat high price, the 95th intend to produce the history of that distinguished corps in a series of small and cheap volumes. The idea is not without its advantages, but there is the drawback to be anticipated that its execution may mean an omission of all events in peace time or minor operations of war. The introduction to the book is from the pen of Major-General Maurice, who utters some pregnant words on errors at home:—

"The *Times* called loudly for the destruction of Sebastopol, and the Ministry, yielding to what was manifestly the voice of public opinion, obtained from Napoleon III. an agreement by which orders were sent which left no option to the Generals to carry out a descent upon a hostile coast and district as to which no adequate information had been obtained, for which no previous preparations at home had been made, the whole operation being carefully advertised for the benefit of the enemy. It would be difficult to imagine that in any campaign in the world's history Generals and their armies were more severely handicapped at the start because of the ignorance as to the necessary conditions of all military enterprises which existed at home."

The story of the events which affected the 95th is told in simple, clear language. The regiment embarked 32 officers and 911 non-commissioned officers and men. Of the 32 officers, 22 were killed and wounded during the campaign, three being wounded on two separate occasions, while one received 20 wounds. The author does not tell us how many officers and men went out from first to last as drafts, or their fate; but the appendix contains several interesting details. The terrible destruction of the regiment by the enemy and disease during the first three and a half months of the campaign is shown by the fact that on the 1st of January, 1855, out of a total effective of 893 of all ranks, there were only 424 officers and men fit for duty at regimental headquarters in the camp before Sebastopol.

Mr. Charles Lowe publishes, through Messrs. Chatto & Windus, with admirable portraits of Lord Wolseley and Sir Redvers Buller, a volume entitled *Our Greatest Living Soldiers*. It is not a particularly trustworthy guide to the inner philosophy of their careers, for it uses words of ridiculous eulogy upon several general officers who, to say the least of

it, have in recent days not done well. We are not alluding to the Commander-in-Chief, but Lord Wolseley is "of the physical and even intellectual mould of Frederick the Great"; while Sir Redvers Buller "has decidedly something of the Cromwell in him," and "is dreaded by his foes." "It would have been thought a positive misfortune for the nation had General Buller not been free to direct the operations of our forces in South Africa." Finally, however, Mr. Lowe tells us, at the end of his Buller chapter, that, "with all their training, none of our generals have ever had any experience of the kind of warfare" now going on. This, of course, is not the case. Many of them had had previous experiences of the same kind; and with regard to "training," general officers were picked out to command in the present war who had done badly at manoeuvres in the very points in which they have again done badly on this occasion. Sir Redvers Buller is popular with the army; but his failure in the manoeuvres of 1897, when he was commanding a corps, was at least as conspicuous, proportionately speaking, as has been his failure in recent operations. He is probably a man of considerable ability and strong character, and very likely as good an officer as we had available for the purpose for which he was employed; but the words of Mr. Lowe, on account of their exaggeration, are singularly misplaced. When we come to Sir George White the same inflation prevails. We are told that "it was firmly believed by all who knew him that he would prove true to the advice of Polonius" to so bear himself

that the opposed may beware of these.

It is quite clear that Mr. Lowe cannot have read what the *Pioneer* and other leading Anglo-Indian newspapers wrote of Sir George White on his appointment. Turning to the pages which recount the career of Sir William Butler, we are told at p. 177 that his political sympathies had been, "so it was said, with the Nationalists, or Fenians, of his native country." It is difficult to imagine a British general more unlike a Fenian, or less likely to sympathize with a Fenian, than Sir William Butler. He is an Irish Roman Catholic, and for all we know may be a Nationalist, but we should have thought that there was a distinction between a Nationalist gentleman and a Fenian.

#### ANTIQUARIAN LITERATURE.

*Alfred in the Chronicles.* By Edward Conybeare. (Stock.)—The idea of this book is good. Its purpose is to put before unlearned readers in their own language all those passages of our early historians which can possibly rank as sources for either the real or the legendary history of King Alfred. The extracts, which fill nearly 150 pages, are taken from Asser, the 'Saxon Chronicle,' Æthelwerd, Simeon, William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Florence, Gaimar, Roger of Wendover, John of Wallingford, "Bromton," the pseudo-Ingulf (about whom Mr. Conybeare is under no illusions), the 'Book of Hyde,' and the 'St. Neot's Chronicle.' An introduction, giving an account of Alfred's life and work, is prefixed, and the book is accompanied by a map of England in the ninth century. If the execution of the work had been equal to its design, there would have been nothing to say of it but in commendation. Unfortunately the workmanship is far from being altogether scholarly. For one thing, although Mr. Conybeare says that he has in each case (including the 'Saxon Chronicle') made a new translation from the original, he has three times over furnished incontestable proof that he has no proper knowledge of Anglo-Saxon at all. In a foot-note to p. 44 a passage from the 'Chronicle' is quoted in the following form: "Nesde se here (Godes sances) Angelcyn ealles sor swiðe gebroccod." In the leaflet of errata "nesde" is altered into "nesde" (it

should be *næfde*), while "sor" for *for* is left uncorrected. On p. 11 the word which Mr. Conybeare affectedly renders "death-stead" is given as "wealhstowe" (which, if it meant anything, would mean "Welshman's place") instead of *wælstow*. On p. 129 the words in the 'Chronicle,' "to a waste chester," are provided with a foot-note to the following effect: "The MSS. mostly read *westre* ('more westerly'). But *weste* would seem to be preferable. Florence renders it *desertum*." Now *westre* is the dative feminine of *wæste*, "waste," and could not grammatically mean anything else; neither would *weste* be grammatically admissible. Further, Mr. Conybeare seems never to have heard of the existence of the "Rolls Series." He says that the 'Book of Hyde' has never been printed in full; it was edited from a MS. by Mr. Edward Edwards in 1866. He also tells us that "the standard edition" of Malmesbury's 'Gesta Regum' is "that of Mr. Duffus Hardy (1840)," thus ignoring the edition of Bishop Stubbs. Similarly, "the standard edition" of the 'Saxon Chronicle' is said to be "that of Messrs. Petrie and Hardy." It is unnecessary to say more to show that Mr. Conybeare is no qualified guide in historical studies. His introduction, as might be expected, is feeble and uncritical, and the map is so poor as not to be worth having. On the other hand, justice compels us to say that the translations, so far as we have examined them, are very fairly correct, and not badly expressed, though somewhat affected in style, and overloaded with "yea, moreover," and phrases of that kind. Of course the 'Saxon Chronicle' had translators before Mr. Conybeare, and it is no difficult matter to produce "a new translation" with the aid of a sufficient crib. For dealing with the Latin texts it may be presumed that Mr. Conybeare's scholarship was adequate. The translation of Gaimar (from the 'Monumenta' text, not from the "Rolls" edition) is rather inexact, but not very seriously faulty. After all, if Mr. Conybeare has performed a piece of useful work which no better qualified scholar has taken the trouble to do, he really deserves praise rather than blame. Considering the popular object of the book, its defects are not likely to do much harm, and for many readers it may be both instructive and entertaining.

*Acts of the Privy Council.*—Vol. XIX. 1590. (Stationery Office.)—Only six months of the year 1590 are comprised in this volume, of which the contents are, if possible, even more miscellaneous than usual. The system adopted by the editor, Mr. Dasent, in his prefaces has been that of an historical commentary rather than a dissertation on the actual entries themselves. In the present volume, for instance, he tells us that

"the fall of Sir John Perrott, which must have aroused much interest in the country, is but obscurely alluded to.....It is with reference to a catastrophe of this kind that we note the insufficiency of the record preserved in the 'Register of the Privy Council.'"

The student is more anxious to be told what the Register does contain than what it might contain, but does not. And the editor's well-meant efforts to illustrate the light thrown by its entries on the general history of the country, which has hitherto been somewhat small, have led him, perhaps, throughout the series to pass over some of those matters of social and economic interest on which the Register often affords unique information. The student, therefore, will find it desirable to run through the volumes for himself. A curiously modern note is sounded in some of the military entries of 1590. The local authorities in Hampshire are called upon to complete the equipment of their train bands "by some general and easie contribution among the better sort of the whole country," such as is now being initiated in various districts. A delicate question of international law at the present moment is suggested by England's charge against Flushing merchants



that, under pretence of "mere merchandise," which was legitimate traffic,

"divers of them do not only colour [i.e., cover] the goods of Spaniards, but doe transport munition and other warlike provision to the enemy, whereby he is furnished and supplied by them to offend her Majesty."

with the result that their ships had been stopped and rifled by English men-of-war. Again, complaints in recent times of our troops being provided with foreign weapons of inferior steel are here anticipated by complaints of "divers deceivable swordblades made of sleight stuffe brought into the realme..... being altogether unserviceable," which had been served out to the country forces. That anxiety was still felt, in spite of the defeat of the Armada, as to invasion from Spain is shown by the construction of entrenchments in Anglesea, where a descent was apprehended, and by Hampshire being called upon to have in readiness no fewer than five thousand "hable men," fully equipped and prepared to garrison Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight on an emergency. The exportation also of "iron ordinance" was rigidly forbidden; and as the prohibition was evaded, the ironmasters of Surrey were called upon to give heavy security that they would make "no iron peace above a minion." Among the curious glimpses of contemporary life afforded us in these pages may be mentioned an order that some suspected robbers in Bridewell "be put to the racke and torture of the manacles," and a letter to the Sheriff of Staffordshire authorizing him to put a victim of the Star Chamber in the pillory and deprive him of "his other eare," but postponing "the slytting of his nose." In Shropshire a secret printing press was discovered "in the cave in the parke," a serious matter in the Council's eyes. At one moment its members had to deal with the clothing trade of Leeds, where clothiers were becoming "unset at work"; at another the growth of London and of its swarming population required urgent letters to the authorities, who, of course, were powerless to stop it; and the last entry in the volume reminds us that even a young man's love troubles might require attention, for the Council mediates with a stern father who had disinherited his "pore" son for not marrying the lady secured for the purpose by contract between their parents. The editor has cause to complain that "even well-known English names are miswritten," and in one instance he might have identified Erasmus "Dredon" as a Dryden.

*The Registers of the French Church of Threadneedle Street, London.* Vol. II. (Huguenot Society.)—The indefatigable editor of these registers, Mr. W. J. C. Moens, has conferred a fresh boon on the society of which he is now the president by this valuable contribution to Huguenot genealogy. The volume before us contains the marriages and "announcements" of intended marriage from 1637 to 1685, together with some of 1632, from a leaf misplaced in the registers; also the baptisms from 1640 to 1685. One recognizes the names of some well-known refugee families, such as Delmé, Dupré, Du Quesne, Gosselin, Houlblon, Le Thuillier, and Vanne, all of them well represented. A whole flood of associations is evoked by the marriage, in 1661, of a "minister of the Holy Gospel in the church of Pramol aux Vallées de Piedmont," while a curious reference to the Fire of London is found in two baptisms (1666) in private houses, "lors que nous ne nous assemblions pas à Raison de l'Embrassement de la ville." The well-known care with which such records are edited by Mr. Moens is seen in his foot-notes to the text dealing with points of reading; and his system of indicating not only the page, but the entry itself, will save much time to the searcher, though greatly increasing his own labour. To others than the genealogist the chief interest of this register will be found in the names of the places from which the

parties come. These throw much light on the influx from France before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The frequent occurrence of Cambrai, Calais, Amiens, Lille, and Valenciennes is eloquent of the geographical distribution of the reformed faith; but Rouen and Dieppe are well represented, and Paris fairly so. It may be of service to mention some points that we have noted in this department. "Amery" and "Emery," for which Amirat (Alpes Maritimes) and Aymeries (Nord) are respectively suggested, are the same, as they occur in duplicate entries. Boulogne is not in the "Nord." "Colnham," Oxon, must be Culham; and "Holanberry," Essex, Hallingbury, not "Hull Bridge." "Samer en Boulonnois" is the place of that name, the site of a well-known religious house, and not St. Omer. "Two Inn," Herts, is of course Tewin; and "Westchester" is not Winchester, but the old name of Chester. It is clear that some of the English places are assigned by the register to wrong counties, which increases the difficulty of their identification.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & Co. publish a translation, by E. M. Cope, of Miss Tschudi's readable and interesting book *Napoleon's Mother*, a life of Madame Mère in the Norwegian, by a lady who has already written on Marie Antoinette, and who intends to write on several members of the Bonaparte family. In spite of what we have been told by Barras as to the mode of life of Lætitia Bonaparte and her daughter when in poverty in Marseilles, before they were helped by the Clary family, the figure of Napoleon's mother is one of historical dignity, and although the material with regard to her is a little slight, her life was worth writing. It had, however, already been written by Napoleon's surgeon in his 'Madame Mère.'

We have received from Messrs. Whittaker & Co. *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* for 1900, which presents no unusual features, and continues to be the most useful of the small handbooks to the House of Commons, and equal, if not superior, to any. We commented last year on the singular fact that the name of one honourable member is officially misspelt by the House itself, and we notice that "Dod" continues to be more accurate than Parliament with regard to at least his name.

That prolific writer "Th. Bentzon" publishes, through Calmann Lévy, *Malentendus*, a volume of short stories, of which only the first, which gives its title to the book, is good, and that is upon a most risky subject, and one to ourselves unpleasant. It is well written.

*La Passion de Maître François Villon* is a remarkable and meritorious *tour de force*, which can, however, interest those only who are already familiar with the life and times of the hero, and to whom the forms of old French present no difficulty. To these the writer gives a human reading of a very human text, and in the choice of his vocabulary and the construction of his phrases he displays unusual tact and discretion. The author is M. Pierre d'Alheim, and the publishers the Librairie P. Ollendorff.

MESSRS. DENT have added to the "Temple Classics" *Defoe's Journal of the Plague Year* and *The Princess*, and other Poems, by Alfred, Lord Tennyson.—*The Spenser Anthology* of Mr. Arber (Frowde) is a delightful volume.

We have on our table *The Transvaal Boers*, by Africanus (Marshall).—*True Stories of South Africa*, by a Soldier (Burleigh).—*Chisel, Pen, and Poignard*; or, *Benevento Cellini*, by the author of 'The Life of a Prig' (Longmans).—*Letter-, Word-, and Mind-Blindness*, by J. Hinshelwood (H. K. Lewis).—*On Books and Arts*, by F. Wedmore (Hodder & Stoughton).—*Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds*, by Dr. H. Meyer (Chapman & Hall).—*First*

*Steps in Earth Knowledge*, by T. A. Harrison (Blackie).—*Blackwood's School Shakespeare: The Tempest*, with Introduction and Notes by R. B. Johnson (Blackwood).—*Elementary Trigonometry*, by A. J. Pressland and C. Tweedie (Simpkin).—*The Standard Intermediate-School Dictionary*, by J. C. Fernald (Funk & Wagnalls).—*The Evolution of General Ideas*, by Th. Ribot, translated by F. A. Welby (Kegan Paul).—*The Enchanted Type - Writer*, by J. K. Bangs (Harper).—*Tales of the Strong Room*, by F. Denison (Digby & Long).—*The Golden Idol*, by J. E. Muddock (Chatto & Windus).—*A Man Adrift*, by B. Kennedy (Greening).—*Many Waters*, by K. Rhodes (Digby & Long).—*What a Woman will Do*, by L. Cleeve (F. V. White).—*The Foremost Trail*, by C. F. Smith (Low).—*The Force of Fate*, by J. A. Mackereth (Dawbarn & Ward).—*Facts and Fancies*, by A. N. M. Rose (Burlough).—*Light Wines for Christmas and After*, by D. Ross (Edinburgh, Menzies).—*Tools for the Master's Work*, collected by J. Ellis (Allenson).—*The Teaching of Christ*, Sermons of the late Henry E. Manning (Wells Gardner).—and *The Psalms in Verse*, by the Rev. R. J. Spranger, Vol. I. (Rivingtons). Among New Editions we have *Mandalay*, by R. Kipling (San Francisco, Duxey).—*The Finger of Fate*, by Capt. Mayne Reid (Bowden).—*The Wandering Romanoff*, by Bart Kennedy (Greening).—and *Introduction to English, French, and German Phonetics*, by L. Soames, edited by W. Vietor (Sonnenchein). Also the following Pamphlets: "Peace at the Last," by a Cosmopolitan (Guildford, Billing).—*Boers or English: Who are in the Right?* by E. Demolins (The Leadenhall Press).—and *A Critical Examination of the Opinion of the English Archbishops concerning Incense and Processional Lights*, by R. W. Burnie (Church Review Office).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

Chiniquy (C.), *Forty Years in the Church of Christ*, 8vo. 7/6  
Lubbock (H. M.), *The Special Characteristics of the Four Gospels*, cr. 8vo. 4/  
Mable (H. W.), *The Life of the Spirit*, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
MacLaren (A.), *The Victor's Crown*, and other Sermons, 8/  
Law.

*Annual County Courts Practice, 1900*, 2 vols., edited by W. C. Smyley, assisted by W. J. Brooks, roy. 8vo. 25/  
Fine Art and Archaeology.

Portal (M.), *The Great Hall, Winchester Castle*, 42/ net.  
Rushforth (G. M'N.), *Carlo Crivelli*, cr. 8vo. 5/ net.  
Ruskin (J.), *Giotto and his Works in Padua*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 net.  
*Sicéle Mouvement du Monde de 1800 à 1900*, Vol. I, imp. 8vo. 80/ net.

##### Poetry.

Silver Cross (The), *Poems and Hymns for the Sick and Suffering*, compiled by H. Douglas, 18mo. 2/6

##### Bibliography.

*English Catalogue of New Books for 1899*, imp. 8vo. 6/ net.  
History and Biography.  
Gilbanks (G. E.), *Some Records of a Cistercian Abbey, Holm Cultram, Cumberland*, 8vo. 5/ net.  
Harley (L. R.), *Francis Lieber*, 8vo. 7/6 net.  
Lethbridge (Sir R.), *The Golden Book of India*, 10/6 net.  
Smith (J. H.), *The Troubadours at Home*, 8vo. 25/ net.  
Tomlinson (M.), *The Life of Charles Tomlinson*, cr. 8vo. 5/

##### Geography and Travel.

Cobbold (R. P.), *Innermost Asia*, 8vo. 21/  
Douglas (J.), *Glimpses of Old Bombay and Western India*, imp. 8vo. 20/  
Foster (Mrs. A.), *In the Valley of the Yangtze*, roy. 16mo. 2/6  
Russell (C. E. M.), *Bullet and Shot in Indian Forest, Plain, and Hill*, 8vo. 10/6

##### Science.

Arcy (A. L.), *Elementary Chemistry for High Schools and Academies*, cr. 8vo. 4/ net.  
Burdett (Sir H.), *The Nursing Profession*, cr. 8vo. 2/ net.  
Hall (W. S.), *A Text-Book of Physiology*, roy. 8vo. 20/  
King (F. H.), *Irrigation and Drainage*, 12mo. 6/  
Morris (C.), *Master's and Mate's Handbook to the Board of Trade Examinations*, 8vo. 8/6 net.  
Oudin (M. A.), *Standard Polyphase Apparatus and Systems*, cr. 8vo. 12/6 net.

##### General Literature.

Barrett (W.) and Barron (E.), *In Old New York*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Billy, by An Old Boy, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
Chambers (R. W.), *The Cambric Mask*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Churchill (Winston S.), *Savrola*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Layland-Barratt (F.), *The Queen and the Magicians*, and other Stories, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
Mair (W.), *Speaking*, cr. 8vo. 3/  
Norris (W. E.), *An Octave*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Pemberton (M.), *Féu*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
St. Aubyn (A.), *The Loyal Hussar*, and other Stories, 6/  
Speight (T. W.), *The Chains of Circumstance*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Sullivan (J. F.), *Queer Side Stories*, 8vo. 6/  
Taylor (M. I.), *The House of the Wizard*, cr. 8vo. 6/

Vase (G.), *Under the Linden*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
*Waters of Edera*, by Ouida, cr. 8vo. 6/  
 White (F.), *The Heart of the Dancer*, cr. 8vo. 6/

## FOREIGN.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Gradenwitz (O.), *Einführung in die Papyrskunde: Part 1, Erklärung ausgewählter Urkunden*, 5m.  
 Saint-Saëns (C.), *Portraits et Souvenirs*, 4fr.

## Poetry.

Régner (H. de), *Les Médailles d'Argile*, 3fr. 50.

## Philosophy.

Tarde (G.), *Essais et Mélanges Sociologiques*, 6fr.

## Bibliography.

Martin (H.), *Histoire de la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal*, 15fr.  
*History and Biography.*

Faguet (É.), *Histoire de la Littérature Française*, 2 vols. 6fr.  
 Gelzer (Général B. de D. de), *Mémoires, 1774-1825*, 7fr. 50.  
 Jolain (M.), *La Plaidoirie dans la Langue Française*, Vol. 3, 6fr.

## General Literature.

Alanic (M.), *Norbert Dya*, 3fr. 50.  
 Benjamin (S.), *Pour la Sauver*, 3fr. 50.  
 Charnacé (G. de), *Notes d'un Philosophe Provincial*, 3fr. 50.  
 Daudet (S.), *La Princesse de Lérins*, 3fr. 50.  
 Deslandes (Baron), *Blancs et Noirs*, 3fr. 50.  
 Filon (A.), *Sous la Tyrannie*, 3fr. 50.  
 Maiot (Madame H.), *La Fille*, 3fr. 50.  
 Waliszewski (K.), *Littérature Russe*, 5fr.

## SERIES OF HISTORICAL FAMILIES.

St. Andrews, February 14, 1900.

In the *Athenæum* for February 10th it is stated that I am editing, for Mr. Freemantle, a series of works on historical families. Mr. Freemantle has informed me that this piece of news was circulated by an error. I am editing no such series of books for any one, and, as would-be contributors are already assailing me, I trust that they will accept this denial as a reply to their letters.

ANDREW LANG.

## BOTANY BAY LANE.

I FEAR that the ingenious derivation for the sobriquet of the above lane given by your critic of the 'History of Chislehurst' must be dismissed as fanciful. The lane passes between brick walls and fences for much of its extent, and is overhung by tall trees. There are no roadside wastes, nor any ditches or banks where "a wealth of flowers" could flourish. I have been unable to trace its title to the last century, and in all old documents it is called "the lane leading to Tong's farm." Cooper's is only one of several properties to which it gives access. My own impression is that the name of the famous convict station was bestowed upon it jocularly in comparatively recent times, on account of the farming settlement at its termination, which is quite isolated from the parish, and which was probably a camping ground for London hop and fruit pickers.

Botany Bay is often found as strangely misapplied as the "Paradise" of so many rows. For instance, the "Quad" of Trinity College, Dublin, which has been so called for generations, can hardly have ever been remarkable for its flora. The probable explanation is that its buildings were old and uncomfortable, and it was the favourite abode of the youngest and noisiest members of the University.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

\*\* Very possibly Mr. Miller is right with regard to Botany Bay Lane, but certainly Chislehurst with its 550 recorded species must have "a wealth of flowers," and the lane would have hedges before it had brick walls. Mr. Miller is somewhat at sea with regard to a college or conventual "Paradise." The cloister garths of Chichester, Chester, and Winchester were termed Paradise, and so too were several of the similar courts of our destroyed monasteries. Whatever be the explanation, it has no reference to rowdiness.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOCCACCIO'S  
'GENEALOGIE DEORUM.'

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks, Jan. 30, 1900.

In the 'Studj sulle Opere Latine del Boccaccio' of Attilio Hortis, published at Trieste in 1879, a detailed bibliography is given of each of

the Latin works of Boccaccio and of the various translations. As this book is the recognized authority on the subject, it may be useful to draw attention to the fact that Hortis's list of the editions of Betussi's Italian translation of the 'Genealogie Deorum' is incomplete. Hortis describes eleven editions, all printed at Venice, of the following years: 1547 (Comin da Trino), 1554 (Comin da Trino), 1564 (Lorenzini da Turino), 1569 (Sansovino), 1574 (G. A. Bertano), 1581 (F. ed A. Zoppini), 1585 (Compagnia degli Uniti), 1588 (M. A. Zaltieri), 1606 (L. Spineda), 1627 (G. Valentini), 1644 (li Turini). In addition to these he registers seven which he had not himself seen, but which are mentioned by other bibliographers, viz., a doubtful one of 1551, and six others printed at Venice: 1556 (Marcolini), 1569 (Comin da Trino), 1581 (Sansovino), 1585 (Sansovino), 1617 (Valentini), 1644 (Valentini).

To these I am able to add two more, copies of which are in my own possession, and neither of which appears to be known to the bibliographers. Both were published at Venice, one in 1553 by Comin da Trino (the publisher of the 'editio princeps'), the other in 1585 by Marc' Antonio Zaltieri. My Comin da Trino edition of 1553 is identical with that of 1554 described by Hortis, except for the difference of date both in title and colophon, and for the correction in the 1554 edition of the wrong numbering of fol. 96, which in the other is numbered 69. Ten other instances of wrong pagination in the earlier edition are left uncorrected in the later.

My Zaltieri edition of 1585 is identical with the Uniti edition of the same year described by Hortis, except in the following particulars: The title-page bears the name and mark (an ostrich, with the motto "Nil durum indigestum") of Marc' Antonio Zaltieri, instead of the name and mark (a sun bursting through clouds, with the motto "Frustra oppositæ") of the Compagnia degli Uniti (whose title-page bears the date 1583, apparently by a misprint, as the dedication is dated 1585). The Zaltieri edition also omits the list of *errata* given in the other on the verso of fol. 20; and it has the ordinary "v" and "&" on fol. 225, instead of the peculiar types of the Uniti edition mentioned by Hortis. The Zaltieri edition of 1588 (described by Hortis) is identical throughout with the Zaltieri of 1585, except that the wrong numbering of fol. 75 as 65 is corrected in the later edition.

It is a proof of the great demand for Boccaccio's "magnum opus," which served as the classical dictionary for at least three centuries, that, besides some thirty MSS. still in existence, there were as many as nine printed editions of the original Latin between 1472 and 1532 (of which six were printed in the fifteenth century), and (as now appears) no less than twenty editions of the Italian translation between 1547 and 1644.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

## M. PAUL CALMANN LEVY.

PAUL CALMANN LEVY, the head of the well-known firm of publishers, died, as the *Athenæum* announced last week, on the 3rd of this month, at the age of forty-six. In him there passed away the kindest, best, most zealous friend of letters. He was such a publisher as Erasmus's Froben, the true comrade and brother-in-arms of his authors, a man who under a somewhat bluff and downright manner concealed an infinite delicacy, the kindest patience, the rarest chivalry of feeling. With his tall figure, brusque manner, dark and pale face, his infinite gentleness and goodness, Paul Calmann always made me think of a French Major Dobbin.

Until three years ago his untiring energy was a marvel to all who knew him. In 1893 he founded the *Revue de Paris*. Calmann, as his friends called him, was not only gifted with the instinct for affairs, he had the surest literary taste. Whilst letting no detail of the printing office escape him, with what energy and passion

he started his review on a line of its own! The *Revue de Paris* was to be no rival to the orthodox and conservative *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It was to fill an empty place, to be an essentially modern organ, a firsthand record of firsthand impressions, open to men of science, explorers, soldiers, statesmen, no less than men of letters. It was to represent not only French but European literature, and Ibsen, Annunzio, Fogazzaro, Sudermann, are among its constant contributors. All these aims and others the review has fulfilled, thanks to the initial impulsion of Paul Calmann Lévy. To aid him in the literary and political part of his task he chose M. Louis Gauderax and Prof. James Darmesteter, the first taking for his province belles-lettres, the second science, philosophy, and politics. In 1893 they were all young together, all animated with a like enthusiasm. In 1894 Prof. Darmesteter succumbed to the strain of so great an effort. He was only forty-four. Calmann mourned him as a brother. He redoubled his own exertions. Even when the eminent Academician M. Lavissee, aided by M. Lucien Herr, filled the position so early vacated, Calmann continued his exertions for the review.

Alas! these untiring exertions, this energy, this fever, were the signs of the malady which was to carry him off. In March, 1897, he fell on the Boulevard in a sort of fainting fit. We spoke of neurasthenia, the result of overwork. It was, in fact, a creeping paralysis which killed by inches the most active, the most eager of men. He bore that long illness with a fortitude, a patience, I think unexampled. No one ever heard Calmann complain. His sweetness of temper, his interest in others, made him the most lovable of invalids. To the last he preserved his interest in the review; it was, perhaps, the one subject which was never attacked by the insidious indifference of the dreary death-in-life to which we beheld him reduced. This interest, and the ceaseless, beautiful devotion by which he was surrounded in his home, rendered his prison endurable. And now he is released. Two brothers and a young son remain to carry on his work.

M. J. D.

## LANDOR BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square.

It is stated by Halkett and Laing that Walter Savage Landor was the author of "Hebrew Lyrics, by a Centenarian" (London, Saunders & Otley, 1859). May I point out that this bibliographical conjecture is quite wrong? The internal evidence would probably convince most people; but there is something more to be said. I have a copy of the book with the autograph inscription, "To A. C. Stratton, Esq., with the author's best compliments," and the handwriting is certainly not Walter Savage Landor's. I have seen writings of his covering the interval from 1796 to 1864, so I can speak with some confidence on this point. I have also compared the hand with that of his brother, the Rev. Robert Eyres Landor, and can trace no resemblance. I wish there was equally strong evidence that neither of the brothers wrote 'Guy's Porridge Pot,' but I can only suspect that it was the work of Mr. Bertie Greathead, of Guy's Cliff.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

## SIR W. GEDDES.

SIR WILLIAM DUGUID GEDDES (the name is pronounced in Scotland as a dissyllable), Principal of the University of Aberdeen, died very suddenly on Friday, February 9th, at the age of seventy-one; the cause was weakness of the heart, resulting from a serious attack of influenza in the early part of the winter. He had had a distinguished and honourable career as schoolmaster, professor, and principal, rising from a humble origin by ability, extraordinary tenacity of purpose, intense (even though some-



what narrow) enthusiasm for scholarship, and a love of the beautiful in literature and art, genuine and spontaneous, if not highly trained. The eldest son of a farmer in Aberdeenshire, he went to King's College, old Aberdeen (then a separate University from Marischal College in Aberdeen), at the age of fourteen, was elected by competitive examination as parish school-master at Gairrie at seventeen, and classical master in Aberdeen Grammar School at twenty, again by competitive examination. He was made Rector of the Grammar School at twenty-five, and Professor of Greek in King's College at twenty-seven, a position which he retained when King's and Marischal Colleges were fused into one university in 1860.

His career coincided with, and was mainly instrumental in guiding, a notable development in the educational system of the north-east of Scotland. Classical scholarship stood at a very low point in that district in the early part of the century. The story—whether true we need not curiously inquire—is that a ship-captain could retire from his labours to the comfortable position of a Greek Chair in the University, and Latin seems to have been not much better off, if one may judge from the evidence quoted in the preface to Dr. Joseph Ogilvie's work on Latin prose in Aberdeen. To effect a real improvement, and to raise the college classics from the level of the middle classes in a secondary school, a great teacher who possessed and could impart knowledge was required. Melvin, the predecessor of Geddes in the Grammar School, did the work in Latin. He made the teachers who could train new students. Geddes did the work in Greek; but it may be questioned whether he would not have been able to do it even more rapidly and thoroughly as Rector of the Grammar School than as professor. At college he had to do, with older and less tractable material, the work which ought to have been performed at school. But for the work that had to be done in the thirty years of his professorship it would have been difficult to find a more suitable person. His ideal was high, and his methods, fresh from the Grammar School, were not too high for his pupils. He will always be remembered by his students as a true successor to the great Humanists of the Renaissance, with much (one might say, perhaps, too much) of their spirit; and his tall and handsome figure made him a singularly engaging embodiment of the old type of scholar.

Besides a Greek grammar and other educational treatises, the deceased Principal was the author of an edition of the 'Phædo' which was highly and deservedly praised, and an ingenious work in support of a Homeric theory similar to Grote's.

## SALES.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold on Tuesday, February 6th, and four following days, books and MSS. selected from various libraries, amongst which occurred the following: R. L. Stevenson's Works, Edinburgh Edition, 1894-8, 28 vols., 34l. G. Meredith's Works, *édition de luxe*, 32 vols., 1896-8, 12l. Reid's Cruikshank Catalogue, 3 vols. 4to., 1871, 14l. 5s. Doubleday and Westwood's Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera, 3 vols. 4to., 1846-50, 16l. 5s. Rabelais, Œuvres, plates by Picart, 3 vols., morocco, 4to., Amst., 1741, 20l. Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, illuminated, Sæc. XV., 23l. Sir Godfrey Kneller's Beauties, 12 fine mezzotints by F. S. Cooper, n.d., 66l. Military Costumes of the British, Saxon, and Hanoverian Army (91), 39l. Geo. Morland's Sketches, by J. Harris, 51 large plates, 1792, 23l. 5s. Eisen, Troupes de la Garde et Maison du Roy, 15 plates, Paris, 1757, 22l. Swift's Gulliver, first edition, 1726, 9l. Government of the Tongue, &c., 3 vols., finely bound in old English red morocco, 1677, 25l. Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, 14 miniatures, Sæc. XV., 42l. 10s.; another, Secundum

Usum Angliæ Curia, Sæc. XV., 23l. 10s. J. Reinhard, Costumes Suisses (46), 12l. 15s. W. Wycherley's Miscellany Poems, presentation copy, 1704, 41l. Ornament and Design (French), 150 plates, 20l. Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, 25l. Blome's Gentleman's Recreation, 1676, 11l. 15s. Freudeberg, Suite d'Estampes pour servir à l'Histoire des Mœurs et Costumes des François, XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle, Paris, 1775, 61l. John Tijou's New Book of Drawings, 1693, 24l. 3s. London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine, 1876-98, 23l. 10s. Annalen der Physik, 1877-98, 26l. Curtis's Botanical Magazine, Vols. I.-LXIX., 21l. Sporting Magazine, 1792-1846, 40l. 10s. Alken's National Sports, 1825, 26l. Detaille, L'Armée Française, 1858-9, 14l. Officers of the British Army, 64 large coloured plates, W. Spooner, n.d., 39l. 10s. Lord Overstone's Tracts (4), 10l. 10s. Philosophical Society's Transactions, 1831-97, 40l.

Messrs. Hodgson included the following in their sale last week: Burton's Arabian Nights, with Supplement, 16 vols., 29l. Lillywhite's Cricket Scores, 14 vols., 10l. 10s. Racinet, Le Costume Historique, 6 vols., 6l. 2s. 6d. Voltaire, Works, 36 vols., 4l. 10s. Bell's Aldine Poets, 59 vols., 8l. 15s. Archæologia, Vols. I. to LII., with index, 22l.

## AMERICANISMS.

Mandan, North Dakota, January 30, 1900.

In your review of 'Janice Meredith' in the *Athenæum* for January 13th you suggested that the phrase "peeked in" is possibly a misprint. Not at all. Both Webster's and the 'Standard' dictionaries give the verb *peek* as colloquial, and meaning to look through a crevice, look pry-ingly or slyly, peep. It is a variation of *peep*. Lowell, in 'The Courtin', gives the following:

Zekle crep' up quite unbeknown,  
An' peeked in thru the window.

The same dictionaries also give *primp* as colloquial, meaning "prink." R. M. TUTTLE.

## MR. FRANCIS HARVEY.

THE recent death of Mr. Francis Harvey, of 4, St. James's Street, ought not to be allowed to pass without a brief notice in the *Athenæum*. His position among London booksellers was distinctly unique. He was born in 1830 at Notting Hill, and served an apprenticeship with James Toovey in Piccadilly; for a short time he was with H. G. Bohn, and is understood to have assisted in the editing of the new edition of Lowndes, besides doing routine work in connexion with Bohn's large trade in second-hand books. In 1859 he started on his own account at No. 24, St. James's Street, which house, earlier in the century, was Mrs. Humphreys's famous printshop, and his first catalogue, like his last, bears evidence that his *penchant* was for choice and rare books rather than for quantity. For about a year (1864) he was in Cockspur Street, but in 1865 he again removed to St. James's Street, this time to No. 4.

Mr. Harvey may be said to have elevated "grangerizing" to a fine art, and many of his "collections" of prints were unrivalled. His collection of Rowlandson caricatures from 1774 to 1825 comprised nearly two thousand examples, distributed in twenty-three extra large folio volumes. It was the work of many years' unremitting industry, and probably another such series could not be again got together. He formed at least six sets of Gillray's prints, each set extending from twelve to about twenty folio volumes. One of the finest was purchased by the late Sir William Fraser, Bart., and by him bequeathed to the library either of the House of Lords or House of Commons. Another of his triumphs was his edition of Princess Liechtenstein's 'Holland House,' which was extended from two volumes octavo to twenty-five volumes folio; another was Dr. Johnson's 'Life' and 'Johnsoniana' in eighteen volumes. The 'Life' was sold to Mr. McHenry for 800l., and is now

the property of Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt, whilst the 'Johnsoniana' went to the late Mr. A. Daly at 500l., and will presumably be included in the sale which is to take place shortly in New York. His extra-illustrated 'Life of Charles Dickens' was extended from three volumes octavo to thirteen volumes folio, and his edition of Bartolozzi is perhaps unrivalled.

In addition to extra-illustrating and book-selling, Mr. Harvey found time to edit a limited edition (twenty-five copies only) of the 'Life, Works, and Lectures of James Sheridan Knowles' (4 vols.). He compiled the catalogue of the library of the late Lord Tweedmouth at Brook House, Park Lane; and his 'Catalogue of Engraved Portraits' is an invaluable little work to the print collector, although nominally only a dealer's list. Among his customers were many eminent personages—the late Lord Granville, Thackeray, and Disraeli. Cruikshank made a charming little etching of the outside view of the St. James's Street printshop, and this is reproduced as a vignette in the above-mentioned 'Catalogue of Engraved Portraits.' Long before the prevailing rage for mezzotint portraits had set in Mr. Harvey realized that they had a future. He was one of the largest buyers, and he lived to see the fashion extend far beyond, probably, his most sanguine expectations. He paid 372l. for Lord Brabourne's engraving of 'The Three Graces' after Reynolds in 1890, at that time the record price, I believe, for a mezzotint.

R.

## Literary Gossip.

THE publication of Mr. Leonard Huxley's biography of his illustrious father is postponed—possibly till the autumn.

A CORRESPONDENT directs attention to the danger of fire which exists at the Lambeth Library. There is no provision, it would seem, for lighting the library either by electricity or gas, and as a consequence on foggy mornings, of which there are sure to be a certain number every winter, there are no lights available either for the library staff or for those who frequent the library for purposes of research. To supply this deficiency by means of an oil lamp or by a naked light is to court disaster, and would certainly not be permitted in the British Museum, for instance. It is greatly to be desired that either the electric light should be installed, or, as the only alternative, that the use of artificial lights should be altogether forbidden, and the library temporarily closed during a fog.

A WORK on Welsh folk-lore, for which Prof. Rhys has for many years past been collecting materials, will shortly be issued by the Clarendon Press. Its nucleus will be a collection of fairy tales which he contributed to *Y Cymmrodor* nearly twenty years ago, while the additional matter will include papers more recently read before the Cymmrodorion Society on 'The Hunting of Twrch Trwyth,' and on the holy wells and cave legends of Wales. A separate chapter will be devoted to Manx folk-lore.

THE autograph letters and documents of the late Mr. John Waller will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge next month. From a literary point of view the most interesting lot is Sir Walter Raleigh's poem, in his autograph, 'The Lye'; it covers two pages folio, and varies from all other known copies. It was written probably between 1603 and 1618. By the way, the late Mr. Waller was for many years a book-

seller in Fleet Street, and was a man of many bookish anecdotes. He moved to Brompton some years ago, and confined his attention to autographs and historical documents.

THE Rev. John Kennedy, whose decease was announced last week, was the author of several theological and devotional works, 'A Handbook of Christian Evidences,' 'The Pentateuch: its Age and Authorship,' &c.

THE death on Tuesday of Mrs. Samuel Smiles, following closely upon that of Mrs. Hartree, her husband's daughter, cannot fail to be a shock to the venerable author of 'Self-Help,' who has reached his eighty-eighth year, and still enjoys a fair measure of health.

It seems to be not unlikely that the Godolphin School at Hammersmith will shortly follow the example of sundry other endowed schools in the metropolis by migrating beyond the borders of Greater London. It is understood that this movement might be facilitated by the purchase of the Hammersmith site for the new West London Polytechnic, towards the establishment whereof the London County Council is expected to make a considerable grant.

MR. D. C. LATHBURY'S new paper, which was to be called *The Tribune*, has had to change its name, and is to be called *The Pilot: a Weekly Review of Ecclesiastical and General Politics, Literature, and Learning*. The first number will be issued on Saturday, March 3rd, and among the contributors will be Canon Gore, Prof. Sanday, Lord Halifax, Canon Ainger, Col. Hughes Hallett, and the author of 'Bethia Hardacre.' The office will be at 2, Exeter Street, Strand, W.C. The price is to be sixpence.

AMONG the volunteers for South Africa is Miss Mary Kingsley, who will shortly embark for the Cape, where she will devote herself to helping and taking care of the nurses, and to nursing such of them as fall ill in the service of the wounded.

It appears from the last returns of the administration of Local Taxation funds by the County Councils and Boroughs in England, Wales, and Ireland, that forty out of forty-nine English authorities expend the whole amount of their grants on technical instruction. All the sixteen Welsh authorities devote the entire grants in the same manner. The Irish grants have not, so far, been applicable to technical instruction. Wales, under the Intermediate Education Act, spent last year a total (as estimated) of 874,611*l*.

THE new Charter of University College, Liverpool, provides that three members of the Council shall hereafter be nominated by the City Council. The College Council will also be increased by fifteen members nominated by the Court of Governors, and by three professors nominated by the Senate.

DR. COPINGER has in the press a new and literal translation of the 'De Imitatione Christi,' and also a separate volume treating of the various English translations which have appeared in this country. The long series, numbering many hundred editions, has been reduced to thirty-three main translations. Both works will be issued in the course of a few weeks: the first by Messrs. Hobbs & Co., of Glasgow; the second by Messrs. H. Sotheran & Co.

MR. W. H. WILKINS has written the life of Sophia Dorothea of Celle, consort of George I., under the title of 'The Love of an Uncrowned Queen,' and the book will be published shortly by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. in two volumes with numerous illustrations. Mr. Wilkins has had access to unpublished documents in the Hanoverian archives, and also to the original MSS. of the correspondence between Sophia Dorothea and Königsmarck, preserved in the University Library of Lund in Sweden.

DR. W. H. DICKINSON, of Gonville and Caius College, is going to publish a monograph on 'King Arthur in Cornwall' through Messrs. Longman. The author believes in an historical Arthur, a faith to which he is not likely to make many converts.

MR. J. S. WOOD, the editor of the *Gentlewoman*, will preside at the Readers' Dinner, to be held at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, April 28th.

THE late Sir William Geddes was, we believe, the last professor of either Greek or Latin in a Scottish university whose education had been wholly acquired in his native country. The habit of electing to chairs in Scotland scholars who had studied at Oxford or Cambridge began at Glasgow with Sir Daniel Sandford in 1821. The custom, although continued at Glasgow by the appointment of Lushington, spread but slowly to the other universities, though it has now become the rule in all of them. The same thing has happened with the mathematical chairs, Kelland's election at Edinburgh to succeed Wallace being, we think, the commencement of the habit of obtaining mathematical professors from Cambridge.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include National Education, Ireland, Appendix to the 65th Report (5*½d.*); Education, Scotland, Minute as to the Application of Article 21 and Chapter IX. of the Code of 1899 (4*d.*); and a Return showing the Extent to which Local Authorities in England, Wales, and Ireland are applying Funds to the Purposes of Technical Education (1*s.*).

## SCIENCE

*The Scientific Study of Scenery.* By John E. Marr, F.R.S. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS book has been written with the view of explaining, more or less popularly, the origin of the general features of scenery. It is consequently not confined to a limited area, like Lord Avebury's work on the scenery of Switzerland, or Sir A. Geikie's on that of Scotland; but, attempting to take a general survey of scenery, it ranges over every belt of the earth, from high latitudes to low, dealing at one time with the glaciers of Spitsbergen and at another with the forests of South America or the deserts of Central Australia. But, after all, the chief interest of the work centres in its analysis of British scenery. With this subject Mr. Marr has already dealt to some extent in the pages of *Science Progress* and elsewhere. It is not an easy subject to handle with success, but the author brings to bear upon it much experience in geological exposition gained as a lecturer at Cambridge, coupled with a close acquaintance with the structure of certain districts of ancient rocks

which offer some of our finest scenery. His observations on Lakeland—a district with which he possesses exceptional familiarity—may be mentioned as among the best things in the book.

Although it was natural enough that the pioneers of geological science should be disposed to refer the grand features of the earth's surface mainly to the operation of internal or hypogenic agencies, there gradually came a time when men recognized the potency of external or epigenic powers in producing the present form of the land; and eventually the effects of these subtle superficial forces came to be, in the opinion of many, rather overrated. Of late, however, the pendulum of opinion has been swinging back, and to-day a much greater effect is generally assigned to the play of subterranean activities in affecting the surface than most geologists in this country would have conceded a few years ago. It is the business of the student of scenery to determine how the face of the earth, under the influence of opposing agencies working from within and from without, has come to assume the form which it now presents. The study of the nature and origin of the features of the earth's surface is frequently termed "geomorphology." "I have written," says Mr. Marr, "a work which may be regarded as an introductory treatise on geomorphology, a subject which has sprung from the union of geology and geography."

Recent advance in this study has been largely due to the keen observation and sagacious reasoning of some of the prominent geologists in the United States, especially the officers of the great National Survey, who have been brought, in the course of their work, face to face with the grand scenic features of the West. Mr. Marr has judiciously drawn from the work of American specialists, and has been led in some cases to adopt their terminology, even when the terms rather grate upon the English ear. Thus he speaks freely of "corrasion" when describing the erosive action of detrital matter carried by a stream, and uses the term "peneplain" to indicate a surface of subaerial denudation.

In dealing with the scientific analysis of scenery the author does not confine himself, as a geologist might, to the mere surface-forms of the land. The lithosphere, or rocky crust of the earth, is naturally the chief object of regard, but he extends the range of his observations so as to include the enveloping hydrosphere and atmosphere, in so far as these elements of the earth affect the aspect of nature. The subject thus acquires a magnitude which necessitates in many places rather too brief a treatment.

The analysis and appreciation of scenery require the scientific knowledge of a geologist and a physicist coupled with the æsthetic feeling of an artist. On the whole, Mr. Marr is distinctly to be congratulated on the general result of his work. He has produced a volume, moderate in size and readable in style, which will be acceptable alike to the student of geology and geography and to the tourist who is intelligent enough to inquire how the country which he happens to be visiting has come to assume its present aspect.

Mr. Marr gives vent, in his closing chapter,



to a just feeling of indignation at the mutilation which some of the fairest scenery of our country has suffered at the hands of man, especially the rude havoc wrought by the miner and the quarryman, and he brings his volume to a conclusion with these words:

"Will this go on always, and will the English people look on with indifference while their glorious heritage, due to the toil of Nature's servants through the countless æons of geological time, is slowly but surely squandered? Let us hope not; let us rather believe that the time is now at hand when the national importance of the question of our natural scenery will be fully appreciated, and when the study of natural scenery will be looked upon as one of the most beneficial of our means of education."

#### CHEMICAL LITERATURE.

*A Short History of the Progress of Scientific Chemistry in our own Times.* By W. A. Tilden, F.R.S. (Longmans & Co.)—This little book is an outcome of a course of "Lectures to Working Men" given by Dr. Tilden, as a professor of the Royal College of Science, last year. The sketch covers practically the period of the present reign, and its object is to show the principal roads by which we have arrived at the present position in chemistry in regard to questions of general and fundamental importance. Such a book was much wanted as a sequel to Thomson's 'History of Chemistry,' which ends at about the date that this begins, that is 1837. At this time Liebig, the founder of organic chemistry, was at the height of his fame; Berzelius was still living, and his views on the composition of acids and salts were predominant; Liebig and Wöhler had started the theory of compound radicals in organic chemistry, soon after taken up by Dumas, from which Frankland was led to his brilliant investigations resulting in the discovery of ethyl. How much has been accomplished in the domain of chemistry by the organized effort of publishing societies during the present reign is faintly indicated by noting that the Chemical Society of London and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain were both founded in 1841, the Chemical Society of Paris in 1858, the Berlin Chemical Society in 1867, the American Chemical Society in 1876, and the Society of Chemical Industry in 1881. Before these the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh were the only important British societies receiving communications relating to chemistry. The author in the different chapters gives separate histories of the main lines of chemical progress, and this is no doubt the best way of dealing with the subject. In the chapter on "Matter and Energy" we have a brief history of the progress of thermo-chemistry. "The Chemical Elements and their Distribution in Nature" tells us that in 1837 fifty-four elements were recognized; now about eighty are known, including the latest gases. Other chapters are on the rectification and standardization of atomic weights; and on numerical relations among the atomic weights and classification of the elements. In this the claim of Newlands to the discovery of the law of periodicity is fully allowed, although in 1866 the Chemical Society was "disposed to laugh at Newlands and his law. Twenty-one years later the Royal Society awarded him the Davy Medal for his discovery." In the chapter on the origin and development of the ideas of valency and the linking of atoms the claims of Frankland are duly acknowledged. The development of synthetic chemistry leads to a notice of soluble enzymes, including that recently found by Buchner in yeast cells, which, even when quite free from the living yeast cells, can convert sugar into alcohol. The origin of stereo-chemistry and constitutional formulae in space are very succinctly and lucidly dealt with. A consideration of the relation between electricity

and chemical affinity leads to the subject of ionic dissociation, and is followed by a chapter on discoveries relating to the liquefaction of gases. There is a chronological table of important events in chemistry since 1800 at the end of the volume. Dr. Tilden has performed his task in a very able manner and with the exercise of great judgment and strict impartiality; moreover, the book is written in so pleasant a style that it will interest, not only chemists, but all students of science possessing a groundwork of chemistry. It should have a wide circulation.

*The Soluble Ferments and Fermentation.* By J. Reynolds Green, F.R.S. (Cambridge, Clay & Sons.)—This addition to the Cambridge natural science manuals, by the hand of a master of his subject, is very welcome. As the author mentions in his preface, the various problems connected with the phenomena of fermentation have received attention during the past ten years from so many investigators in different countries, and are occupying the minds of so many people to-day, that a summary of results reached up to the present time had become desirable. Such a collection of results and critical review of the whole subject has been admirably made by Prof. Green. The first chapter is concerned with the nature of fermentation and its relation to enzymes, and gives a summary of early views on the subject, and a short account of the work of Becher, Leuwenhoek, Lavoisier, Schwann, and others, and of the views of Pasteur, Liebig, and Naegeli. The author, after pointing out the different kinds of chemical change involved in fermentation, says, "We may consequently for the present define fermentation to be the decomposition of complex organic material into substances of simpler composition by the agency either of protoplasm itself or of a secretion prepared by it." The fundamental difference between organized and unorganized ferments or enzymes and their mode of action is in a fair way to be broken down, and the discovery of the alcohol-producing enzyme, zymase, by Buchner in yeast and in certain fruits must cause the distinction, at least in its old form, to be abandoned. The enzymes are classified for convenience into groups according to the material on which they work. Some, like diastase and cytochrome, act on insoluble carbohydrates, converting them into sugars; a second group, like invertase, act on sugars, converting them into simpler sugars; others, like emulsin, decompose glucosides; a fourth group, including pepsin, decompose insoluble proteids; others, like rennet, act as clotting or coagulating agents; a sixth group, lipases, decompose oils and fats. The oxydases assist in the oxidation of various substances. Here lacase, which plays such an important part in the production of Japanese lacquer, is included. A few other enzymes, such as urease, which converts urea into ammonium carbonate, and zymase, Buchner's alcohol-producing enzyme, seem to occupy isolated positions. Diastase, vegetable and animal, occupies four chapters, and other groups of enzymes are described in subsequent chapters. The last four chapters are on the fermentive power of protoplasm, the secretion of enzymes, the constitution of enzymes, and finally their mode of action and theories of fermentation. This last section includes a summary of all the views worth recording down to the latest ideas and researches of Fischer, Baeyer, De Jager and Arthus, Bunsen and Hüfner, and Croft Hill. An excellent bibliography and an index complete the work, which is most carefully compiled and written, and a most valuable addition to the literature of the subject. No one interested in fermentation can do without it.

*Outlines of Industrial Chemistry.* By Frank Hall Thorp. (New York, Macmillan Company.)—This is a text-book for students, written by

the instructor in industrial chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The matter is almost equally divided between a description of inorganic and organic industries. Necessarily, the limits of the work prohibit a detailed description of the methods, and the outlines are sometimes rather sketchy, and can serve only as an introduction to more extensive treatment, or even only as a memorandum. A good feature is the considerable number of references given to periodicals and to standard text-books and encyclopædias on special processes and details; these will be found very useful to the student. Metallurgy has been completely omitted, and the subjects of fuel, water, fertilizers, and coal-tar colours are but lightly touched on; still, a large amount of information useful to the student has been collected here and well arranged. In a few cases the Transatlantic origin of the work is manifest. Thus on p. 261 we are told that in Europe acetone is used in the denaturation of ethylalcohol; and, by implication, pure acetone is used; this is not correct. The distinction drawn between yolk, or wool-grease, and suint on p. 444 is not a usual one. On p. 406 it is not stated whether the percentage of alcohol in the table is by weight or by volume. The index might be improved; but, on the whole, the work is well done, up to date, and free from many blemishes.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 8.—Lord Lister, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'The Spectrum of  $\alpha$  Aquilæ,' by Sir N. Lockyer and Mr. A. Fowler,—"On the Production of Artificial Colour-Blindness by Moonlight" and 'On the Relation of Artificial Colour-Blindness to Successive Contrast,' by Mr. G. J. Burch,—"On Electrical Effects due to Evaporation of Sodium in Air and other Gases," by Mr. W. C. Henderson,—"On Electric Touch and the Molecular Changes produced in Matter by Electric Waves," by Prof. J. C. Bose.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 1.—Sir E. M. Thompson, V.P., in the chair.—The Bishop of Bristol exhibited a rubbing of a cup-marked stone near Gignee, at the south end of Lago Maggiore.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope submitted an account of some preliminary excavations carried out by him, with the kind help of Mr. Charles Wilson, M.P., at Warton Priory, Yorks, in September last. One week's digging with a few men had resulted in the discovery of the site of the priory church, which had hitherto been unknown, and the remains of the aisleless presbytery had been traced and planned. The base of the altar was found in place, together with the several steps up to it, and in the floor lay an interesting monumental slab to Thomas Bridlington, twenty-fifth prior, who died in 1498. Part of another slab, retaining a few letters of a marginal inscription inlaid with lead, was found used up as paving in the floor.—Mr. Somers Clarke, Local Secretary for Egypt, communicated an account of the fall of eleven columns in the hypostyle hall of the Temple of Karnak on October 3rd, 1899. The primary cause of the fall, which by some had been supposed to be an earthquake, had not yet been ascertained, but an examination of the fallen columns showed that an insufficient foundation, laid in alluvial soil which was annually inundated, had much to do with it.

Feb. 8.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. H. Wood exhibited a bronze seal of the end of the thirteenth century lately found in Merionethshire, apparently an old common seal of the borough of Crickieth.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read some notes descriptive of a mediæval altar frontal from Baunton, Gloucestershire, exhibited by Mrs. Chester Master. It is made up of a number of strips or "panes," alternately of red and yellow silk, and powdered with silver eagles. In the centre is a small representation of the Rood with SS. Mary and John, and below it a curious rebus. This consists of (1) an eagle or hawk rising and carrying off in its claws a white ass, which it grips by the back, and (2) a barrel or tun with some budding plant growing out of the bung-hole. This rebus still awaits satisfactory interpretation.—Mr. G. Payne read the second part of his report as Local Secretary for Kent, with special reference to some Jewish graves near Rochester and a fine fourteenth-century vaulted cellar or undercroft beneath the George Inn in that city.

**BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—Feb. 7.—Mr. C. Lynam, Hon. Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. F. Trehew Davies produced for inspection a most interesting collection of old deeds dating from the time of Henry II. and mostly belonging to an old Lincolnshire family. Many of these deeds and indentures were elaborately engrossed, and most beautifully decorated with flowers and scroll-work in exquisite penmanship. Amongst these deeds were some of the time of Charles I., the Protector, and Richard Cromwell, together with a unique deed dated November 17th, 1659, commencing "The Keepers of the Liberty of England by authority of Parliament." This was probably engrossed during the period immediately succeeding "Tumble-down Dick's" resignation of the protectorship and his retirement into private life. A small parchment, dated October 14th, 1639, purporting to be a shooting licence and signed by King Charles I., evoked some comment, as it set forth that the king had previously issued a proclamation forbidding all his loving subjects to take any partridges or pheasants on their own lands. Amongst many more documents of equal interest were an award signed by Archbishop Craumer, a militia summons dated July 29th, 1659, in very quaint language, and two receipts (dated respectively March 23rd, 1652, and September 23rd, 1653) under contracts for sale of lands forfeited to the Commonwealth for treason, and sold by Act of Parliament dated November, 1652.—A paper was read by Mr. Andrew Oliver on 'Christian Symbols and Emblems.' He said there is some difference between a symbol and an emblem. A symbol is the representation of some dogma of religious belief, whereas an emblem is but the arbitrary representation of an idea of human invention. Religious symbols may be either written or pictorial. In the early Christian Church symbols were largely used, as may be seen in the catacombs of Rome. The cross appears under a variety of forms. The anticipatory cross is formed of three limbs, like the letter T, and is so called from its being said to have been the type of that employed by Moses when he lifted up the brazen serpent. This is also known as the typical cross. Legends innumerable have gathered round the cross. It is said to have been made out of four different kinds of wood—palm, cedar, cypress, and olive. The paper was illustrated by many diagrams and by a large collection of examples of various dates and countries, some rare enamels, crucifixes, reliquaries, and other objects of ecclesiastical art. There were also several terra-cotta lamps from the Roman catacombs, and one in the form of a fish, all bearing the sacred monogram in varying forms.—An interesting discussion followed the paper.

**ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**—Feb. 7.—Mr. Emanuel Green, Hon. Director, in the chair.—Mr. C. J. Praetorius exhibited a small gold finger ring of Roman make, third or fourth century A.D. Set in the ring is an onyx, on which is a poorly engraved figure of Fortuna. He also exhibited a larger gold ring, of unknown use and delicate workmanship, belonging to the later Etruscan period.—Mr. James Hinton referred to the subject of a Chinese seal mentioned at the previous meeting, which was supposed to be made of red jade. He had obtained a loan of the seal, and now exhibited it. The material was seen to be steatite, and not jade, red jade not being known to exist. As to the antiquity of some small Chinese porcelain seals found in Ireland some sixty years ago, and supposed to have come there through Phœnician intercourse, modern proof showed that such a supposition was groundless, and the same conclusion was arrived at regarding small porcelain Chinese bottles said to have been found in Egyptian tombs, and for a time regarded as testifying to ancient intercourse between China and Egypt.—The Rev. G. H. Engleheart read a paper on an additional portion of the Roman villa at Redenham, Hants, recently discovered and excavated, with some account of a series of pits, apparently of pre-metallic date, disclosed by a new cutting on the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway, four miles north of Andover. He took the opportunity to call attention to the large, and in a great measure untouched amount of archaeological material awaiting investigation on the north-west border of Hampshire. A discovery of early English pottery markedly Roman in its forms, and probably of the local kiln where it was made, was adduced as an instructive instance of an unbroken tradition and manufacture. The importance of a thorough investigation of the many Roman houses of the district was laid stress upon as a probable contribution of value to our better historical knowledge of the Romano-British period. The paper was illustrated by photographs, plans, and objects from the several excavations.—Dr. A. C. Fryer read a paper on 'Leadens Fonts.' There are twenty-seven leaden fonts, situated in twelve counties, in the south-east and west of England. Several date from the eleventh and twelfth centuries. A few belong to

the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, and the latest has the date 1689 impressed upon it. They are all tub-shaped with the exception of two—namely, a hexagon and a cylindrical bowl. The older fonts all possessed covers, and several retain the markings to which the locks were attached. One, two, and sometimes three seams have been used in the construction of the bowls, but the greater proportion have been made in four sections. In the county of Gloucester there are six leaden tub-shaped bowls ornamented with the same pattern. They belong to the churches of Frampton-on-Severn, Siston, Tidenham, Oxenham, Llancaut, and Sandhurst. The figures and scroll patterns strongly resemble those found in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts. Some antiquaries were of opinion that they were constructed in the Saxon era, and believed they were made about the year 960 A.D. Dr. Fryer, however, ventured to think that this is too early a date to ascribe to them. The early leaden bowls at Dorchester (Oxfordshire), Wareham, Ashover, Warborough, Wyehling, Long Wittenham, and Walton-on-the-Hill were described, and their peculiarities noted. Mention was made of the leaden fonts at Burghill, Woolstone, Barnetby-le-Wold, Brundall, Edburton, and Pycombe, and photographs of each were exhibited. The leaden bowl at Brookland, in Kent, received considerable attention, for it is adorned with the signs of the zodiac and quaint figures representing the various months of the year. The small font at Parham, in Sussex, has the sacred name eight times impressed upon the bowl, and also the escutcheon bearing the arms of Andrew Peverell, knight of the shire in 1351. The ornamentation on the fonts at Tangley, Ekythorne, Slimbridge, Aston Ingram, and Down Hatherly was described, and photographs showing the various points of interest were exhibited.—Messrs. Fox, Hope, and Rice took part in the discussion on the above papers.

**LINNEAN.**—Feb. 1.—Dr. A. Günther, President, in the chair.—The President announced that on the occasion of the forthcoming Exhibition in Paris an International Congress of Botany will be held there from the 1st to the 10th of October, both dates inclusive. The subscription for membership has been fixed at 20fr., and those who may be desirous of taking part should communicate with M. Henri Hua, Trésorier du Congrès International de Botanique Général, 2, Rue de Villersexel.—Mr. J. E. Saunders was elected an Associate.—Mr. Cecil R. P. Andrews exhibited two non-British grasses which he had found last year in the Channel Islands—*Phalaris minor*, Retz., from sandy shores and fields in Guernsey and Alderney, and *Milium scabrum*, Merl., from the cliffs of Guernsey. He maintained that they were both native plants, as the former is indigenous on the west coast of France and on the north coast as far as Cherbourg and Barfleur, while the latter is a native of West-France as far north as Vendée, and reappears on the coast of the Netherlands. He suggested that the former had been passed over owing to its resemblance to *P. canariensis*, the latter owing to its inconspicuous habit, its early flowering, and the fact that it grows on the lower slopes of the cliffs in an unfrequented part of the island.—A discussion followed, in which Messrs. James Groves and G. C. Druce joined, and Mr. Andrews replied.—Mr. J. E. Harting exhibited a specimen in the flesh of the rufous tinamu (*Rhynchotus rufescens*) which had been shot near Petersfield, Hants, on January 29th, and gave some account of the experiments which had been made to acclimatize this South American gamebird since its first introduction by Mr. John Biteman at Brightlingsea, Essex. No difficulty had been experienced in regard to climate or food, but inasmuch as these birds do not perch in trees like pheasants, but roost on the ground, they are more liable to destruction by foxes.—A report was read on the zoological results of an expedition to Mount Roraima in British Guiana, undertaken by Messrs. F. V. McConnell and J. J. Quelch in 1898, communicated to the Society by Prof. Lankester on behalf of the members of the British Museum staff who had prepared it. A previous journey had been made by the same travellers in 1894, their route then being by the rivers Essequibo and Rupununi. The route selected in 1898 was by the Mazaruni river to the Falls of Macrobah. The voyage was arduous, owing to almost incessant rain and very heavy water. Several natives who were of the party succumbed to fever. With the exception of the last twenty miles, the entire journey lay through thick forest. Mount Roraima (8,700 feet) was found to have a sloping base clothed with dense vegetation, surmounted by a rectangular mass 54 square miles in area with perpendicular walls 2,000 feet in height. On the south-west part of the wall has slipped, and lies diagonally across the face of the upper portion of the mountain. By following the ledge so formed the summit can be reached without serious difficulty. Amongst the mammalia collected, a new mouse, described by Mr. De Winton as *Rhipidomys mac-*

*connelli* (resembling *R. microtis* from Columbia, but darker in colour and with larger ears), was found near the summit. Amongst birds a new Zonotrichia, allied to *Z. pileata*, which is found throughout the greater part of Central and South America, is described by Dr. Bowdler Sharpe. Mr. G. A. Boulenger furnishes descriptions of some new reptiles (*Neusticurus rudis* and *Prionodactylus leucostictus*) and batrachians (*Oreophrynella macconnelli*, *Hylodes marmorata*, and *Otophryne robusta*), the last-named being assigned to a new genus. Amongst Crustacea, of which a number were collected in the Upper Mazaruni river at an altitude of 2,500 ft., Dr. De Man detected a new species of Palamona, which he has named after Mr. Quelch. The collection of Myriopoda was found to contain new species of *Odontopellis* and *Euryurus*, of which descriptions are given by Mr. Pocock, who had already described two new spiders (*Ann. M. N. H. ser. 6, xvi, p. 140*) collected on this expedition. Two scorpions (*Brachychactes granosus* and *B. porosus*) are likewise characterized as new. A new hemipteron (*Acororis perarmata*) and a new beetle (*Exagontus denticollis*) are described respectively by Mr. Kirby and Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, the latter insect being referred to a new genus.

**ZOOLOGICAL.**—Feb. 6.—Mr. Howard Saunders, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during January, and called attention to the breeding of a pair of black-headed buntings (*Emberiza melanocephala*) in the Western Aviary.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited and made remarks on some mounted heads of antelopes obtained on the Upper Nile by Capt. H. G. Majendie, amongst them specimens of *Cobus maria*, *C. leucotis*, *Damaliscus tiang*, and *Gazella rufifrons*.—Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton exhibited skins of the continental and British dormice, which he characterized as distinct, and proposed the sub-specific name of *anglica* for the British form. He also exhibited skins of the variable hare (*Lepus timidus*, Linn.) from Scotland and Ireland to show their subspecific characters, and gave a short synopsis of Palearctic variable hares, describing as sub-specifically new, under the name of *Lepus timidus atavus*, the representative form of the island of Yezo.—Mr. E. Trimen communicated a paper by Lieut. Col. J. Malcolm Fawcett, entitled 'Notes on the Transformations of some South African Lepidoptera.' This memoir was accompanied by a series of coloured drawings from life of larvæ and pupæ collected by the author during a residence in Natal, chiefly at Ladysmith and Maritzburg. The early stages of seventeen Rhopalocera and thirty-one Heterocera were described and figured. Nearly all of these appeared to have been previously unpublished, and in the few instances where previous publication had occurred, the illustrations had been inexact or insufficient. In several species, not only the variations of the full-grown larvæ, but the changes exhibited at successive moults were well shown, especially in the Natalian species of Papilio. Among the Heterocera was specially noticeable the striking series of Saturniid larvæ, and still more the huge and extraordinary caterpillar of *Lophostethus dumolinii*, one of the largest of the Suertheine hawk-moths, which, in addition to the usual caudal horn, bears many strong branched spines distributed over nearly the whole of the body. Col. Fawcett's descriptions and drawings were accompanied by notes of value on the distribution, food-plants, &c., of the species concerned.—Mr. L. A. Borradaile read a paper on a small collection of decapod crustaceans from freshwaters in North Borneo. The specimens were referred to four species, of which one was a prawn and three were crabs. Of the latter one was considered to be new, and was described under the name of *Potamon kadamaianum*.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a paper on the mammals obtained in South-Western Arabia by Messrs. Percival and Dodson during the autumn of last year. Twenty-eight species were enumerated, and the collectors' field-notes upon them were given.—Communications were read from Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, on the feigning of death in fishes, based principally on observations made on specimens of *Pseudopriacanthus altus* and *Epinephelus nigratus* in the aquarium of the United States Fish Commission at Washington, and from Dr. A. G. Butler, on the butterflies of the genus *Zizera* (fam. Lycaenidae) in the collection of the British Museum. According to the author's views the genus *Zizera*, so far as was at present known, comprised sixteen species. These were enumerated, and their specific differences were pointed out.

**PHILOLOGICAL.**—Feb. 9.—Prof. T. G. Foster in the chair.—Mr. I. Gollancz read a paper on the old Scotch refrain

The flowers of the forest are all wede away.  
The word "wede" has never been rightly explained, Scott and others guessing "weeded," &c. The line is really an old alliterative one, and "wede" should



be "fede," from an Old Norse *feýja* (Goth. \**faujan*), to let decay, to go to ruin, a secondary weak verb. The strong past participle *fuinn* is used as an adjective, meaning decayed, rotten, of trees, clothes, &c., but without smell. The root is *fu*, seen in O.E. *ful*, foul, L. *puteo*, &c. *Fide* occurs in the third stanza of 'Pearl,' l. 29, rhyming with *dede*, *sprede*, *rede*, and alliterating with "flower and fruit":—

Flor and fryte may not be fede;

and in 'Sir Tristrem,' Fytte III. st. xvi:—

In that forest fede,  
Tristrem Bodaun gan chast,

where it rhymes with *dede*, *yede*, *lede*, *nede*—rhymes authorized by Chaucer. The great 'Oxford Dictionary' treats the word doubtfully under its other form "fade," and does not give the sense "decayed." With the "fade" from L. *rapidum*, dull, pale, withered, insipid, has been mixed the "fade" from L. *fatidum* for *fatuum*, so that you have for the same word the seemingly contradictory meanings of feeble, weary, and mad with rage, cruel, hostile: 'Sir Tristrem,' 153, "Knights þat wer fade," weary; 'Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight,' "He fared as freke wer fade," "the folk that was so fade," mad, rash, raging, foolhardy, &c. No O.F. *eade* has been found; the Norman *fade* is foolish, mad; the dialectal English *fade* is used of mouldy cheese, and in Lancashire of a rotten apple. Scott says that an earlier imperfect line before

The flowers of the forest are all *fede* away

I ride single in my saddle.

This Mr. Gollancz takes to represent "Sengul on selle," part of another old alliterative line. Mrs. Cockburn rewrote the ballad. Its first line

I've heard them liting at the ewes' milking  
is, of course, modern.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—Feb. 8.—Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice in the chair.—A paper on 'New Projects of Railway Communication with India' was read before the Indian Section by Mr. J. M. Maclean.—A discussion followed.

Feb. 12.—Mr. W. Bauerman in the chair.—Mr. Bennett H. Brough delivered the fourth and concluding lecture of his course of Cantor Lectures on 'The Nature and Yield of Metalliferous Deposits.'

Feb. 14.—Sir W. Abney in the chair.—Prof. R. W. Wood, of the University of Wisconsin, described and illustrated his process of colour photography by means of the diffraction grating. A series of transparencies produced by the process were on view.

**SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.**—Feb. 13.—A paper entitled 'Ancient Eastern Astronomy' was read by the Hon. Miss Plunket.

**MATHEMATICAL.**—Feb. 8.—Prof. Elliott, V.P., and subsequently Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. Elliott announced that the Council had passed the following resolution: "That the objects of the Society requiring that it shall consist of more than 250 members, it is resolved that the number of its members may be increased by further elections to 350"; and that the same resolution had been registered at Somerset House.—Prof. Love communicated a paper by Mr. J. H. Michell, entitled 'Some Elementary Distributions of Stress in Three Dimensions,'—and Major MacMahon gave a sketch of some results in his work on 'Combinatorial Analysis, the Foundation of a New Theory.'—In the absence of the authors the following papers were taken as read: 'A Formula in the Theory of the Theta Functions,' by Prof. A. C. Dixon,—and 'The Canonical Reduction of a Pair of Bilinear Forms,' and 'Reduction of a Generalized Linear Substitution to a Canonical Form,' by Mr. Brownich.

**PHYSICAL.**—Feb. 9.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. Lodge, President, in the chair.—The following officers were elected to form the Council: *President*, Prof. Lodge; *Vice-Presidents* (who have filled the office of President), Dr. Gladstone, Prof. Carey Foster, Prof. Adams, Lord Kelvin, Prof. Clifton, Prof. Reinold, Prof. Ayrton, Prof. Fitzgerald, Prof. Rucker, Sir W. Abney, and Mr. Sheldford Bidwell; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. Blakeley, Mr. Boys, Prof. Everett, and Mr. Griffith; *Secretaries*, Messrs. H. M. Elder and W. Watson; *Foreign Secretary*, Prof. S. P. Thompson; *Librarian*, Mr. W. Watson; *Treasurer*, Prof. Callendar; *Other Members of Council*, Prof. Armstrong, Dr. Atkinson, Mr. W. Baily, Prof. Glazebrook, Mr. E. H. Griffiths, Mr. S. Lupton, Prof. Perry, Mr. Swinburne, Prof. Threlfall, and Mr. J. Walker.—Mr. Addenbrooke asked if the *Proceedings* of the Society could be published with less delay.—The Chairman promised to try to have them printed sooner.—Prof. Lodge then delivered his presidential address on 'The Controversy concerning Volta's Contact Force.'

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Archæol. Pediment Sculptures,' Dr. A. S. Murray.  
— Victoria Institute, 4.—'African and Mediterranean River Valleys,' Prof. Hull.  
— London Institution, 5.—'The Ancient Guilds of the City of London,' Mr. C. Welch.  
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Buildings of the Paris Exhibition, 1900,' M. C. Lucas.  
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Dr. Ward's Naturalism and Agnosticism,' Miss E. E. C. Jones.  
— Geographical, 8.—'Journeys in the Chinese Shan States,' Mr. F. W. Carey.  
**Tues.** Royal Institution, 8.—'The Structure and Classification of Fishes,' Lecture VI, Prof. E. Ray Lankester.  
— Statistical, 5.—'Census Taking and its Limitations,' Mr. J. A. Balcan.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "Moving Loads on Railway Underbridges" and "Note on the Floor System of Girder Bridges,"'  
— Zoological, 8.—'The Marine Fauna of Christmas Island,' Mr. C. W. Andrews and others; 'The Soft Anatomy of the Musk-Ox (*Ovis montanus*),' Dr. E. Lonnberg; 'A Species of Earthworm from Western Tropical Africa, belonging to the Genus *Benhamia*,' Mr. F. E. Bedford.  
**Wed.** Meteorological, 7.—'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1899,' Mr. E. Mawley; 'Results of Percolation Experiments at Rothamsted, 1895-98,' Dr. E. H. Scott.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Artistic Copyright,' Mr. E. Bale.  
— Geological, 8.—'The Hunter Public-Beds of the Midlands and the source of their Materials,' Prof. T. G. Bonney; 'Further Evidence of the Skeleton of *Eurygaster oweni*,' Prof. H. G. Seeley.  
— Microscopical, 8.—'Exhibition of Photomicrographic and Projection Apparatus, with Lantern Illustrations,' Mr. J. W. Measure.  
— Folk-lore, 8.—'Toys and Games of Papuan Children,' Prof. Mason.  
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Norman Tympana,' Dr. Brushfield; 'Recent Discoveries in Valle Crucis Abbey,' Rev. H. T. Owen.  
**Thurs.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Modern Astronomy,' Lecture III, Prof. H. H. Turner.  
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Pediments of Egina,' Dr. A. S. Murray.  
— Royal, 4.  
— Hellenic, 5.—'The Homeric House,' Mr. J. L. Myers.  
— London Institution, 6.—'Wagner,' Mr. C. Armbruster.  
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Improvements in the Longworth Power-Hammer,' Mr. E. Samuelson; 'Portable Pneumatic Tools,' Mr. E. C. Amos.  
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "The Standardization of Electrical Engineering Plant,"'  
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.—'Roman Church Doorways in the Diocese of Oxford,' Mr. C. E. Keyser.  
**Fri.** Physical, 5.—'Exhibition of Photographs of Sound Waves and the Kinetographical Demonstration of the Evolutions of Reflected Wave-Fronts,' A. New Researches; 'Diffraction Colour-Photographs; and Artificial Parhelia,' Prof. H. W. Wood.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Bearing Springs,' Messrs. R. Humphrey and H. E. O'Brien (students' Meeting).  
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Recent Studies in Gravitation,' Prof. J. H. Poynting.  
**Sat.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Idea of Tragedy in Ancient and Modern Drama,' Lecture III, Mr. W. L. Courtney.

#### Science Gossip.

It has been decided to transfer to the new Irish Agricultural and Industries Department the various institutions of the Science and Art Department in Dublin, including the Royal College of Science, the Museum, the School of Art, the National Library, and the Botanic Gardens. The transfer will take place as part of the general remodelling of the Education Department, which is to take effect on the 1st of April. The administration of the funds annually devoted by Parliament for grants in aid of science and art teaching will, however, continue in the hands of the South Kensington branch of the Education Department.

MR. LYNN has in the press (Stanford) new editions, thoroughly revised and brought up to date, of his useful little manuals on 'Remarkable Comets' and 'Remarkable Eclipses.'

MR. DENNING gives the result of a preliminary calculation of the path of a fireball which was seen by many persons in the south-east of England whilst the sun was brightly shining, about five minutes before three o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th ult. It appears to have passed over part of the English Channel from a height of about fifty-nine miles above a point near Cherbourg to one of twenty-six miles nearly over Calais.

THE comet (α, 1900) which was discovered by M. Giacobini at Nice on the 31st ult. is moving in a north-westerly direction, through the constellation Cetus. M. Javelle, observing it at Nice on the 3rd inst., describes it as not exceeding in brightness a star of the thirteenth magnitude.

We have received the first number of *The Physician and Surgeon*, an illustrated weekly journal intended for the general public as well as the practitioner.

We have also received the eleventh number of Vol. XXVIII. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, containing, together with some other papers, a note by Prof. Tacchini on the distribution in latitude of the solar spots, faculae, and protuberances during

the third quarter of 1899, and a continuation of the spectroscopic images of the sun's limb to the end of May in the same year.

#### FINE ARTS

*Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland in the British Museum.* By Herbert A. Grueber, Assistant Keeper of Coins. With 64 Plates. (London, Quaritch; Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THOUGH cast into the shape of a guide to the coins of the United Kingdom exhibited in the British Museum, Mr. Grueber's book may practically be regarded as a general handbook to all British and Irish issues. For the purposes of most collectors it will supersede the use of such works as Hawkins and Kenyon, since it mentions all the main varieties without descending to the cataloguing of minute differences, such as are to be found in so many Anglo-Saxon and mediæval emissions. A handbook cannot attempt to describe all the innumerable floriated or arabesque designs on the reverses of the pennies of Offa or of Henry I. They are so complicated that mere words do not suffice to describe them properly; while to endeavour to define them all by the use of illustrations would swell the book to an impossible size. Specialists who are devoting themselves to the study of the coins of one particular reign will still require monographs to aid them in recognizing all the sub-varieties that are to be found of each main type. There are persons to whom the number and shape of the stops between each word of the legends on the coins of Henry VI. are of entrancing interest. Nor must we condemn their studies, since it is by means of such minute differences that the classification and dating of certain issues has more than once been ascertained. But the majority of persons interested in British coins will be perfectly contented with a list of the leading types and their succession, leaving minute varieties to the specialist. For such collectors this book will be invaluable; the only serious complaint which they are likely to make concerning it is that there is not quite enough said concerning the relative rarity of coins. Where there are only a few specimens known of any piece, Mr. Grueber generally makes a note to that effect; but where the coin is very scarce, though by no means unique, he does not always supply guidance. There is no indication, for example, of the extreme rarity of the pennies of Eustace, son of King Stephen, or the silver stycas of King Aldfrith, or the Tournay groats of Henry VIII. Even though this book is intended for the student rather than for the collector, there would be no harm in giving some more information as to such points.

When the English coinage as a whole is compared with those of the other states of Western Europe two things strike the observer. The first is the highly creditable standard of execution and art which it kept up from the eighth to the eleventh century as compared with its neighbours. The second is the extraordinary degree to which it retained its weight and purity all through the Middle Ages. Periods of anarchy like the reign of Stephen or the Wars of the

Roses leave no appreciable mark upon it, and the disastrous experiments of Henry VIII. are indeed the only dealings with it that exercised any permanent effect.

From the eighth to the eleventh century the whole coinage of Western Europe was founded on the Carolingian denarius, with the exception of a few abnormal gold pieces whose parentage can be traced either to Constantinople or to the Arabs of Spain. The denarius of Pippin and Charlemagne was a rough-looking and inartistic coin, generally bearing nothing but coarsely cut inscriptions or monograms on both obverse and reverse. Its descendants on the Continent were of a similar character, though of somewhat neater execution. It was only rarely that they bore any type save the legend, though occasionally we get simple figures such as that of a temple surrounded by the words *XTIANA RELIGIO*. It is therefore really noteworthy that the English coinage, though conforming in size and weight to the denarius from the time of Offa onwards, maintains a different and highly characteristic set of devices. The favourite one was the draped bust of the king seen in profile, a reminiscence of the Roman coins of the Lower Empire. In the sixth and seventh centuries this survival had been common among all the Teutonic states of Western Europe—the Merovingians, Lombards, and Visigoths had used it on their gold coinage; but in the eighth it completely disappeared on the Continent, when the silver denarius superseded the gold solidus as the ordinary currency of the world. It is consequently remarkable that the Anglo-Saxons, while adopting the new standard and size, should have adhered to the old type. Still more startling is the good work of many of these early English pieces; those of Offa in particular are undoubtedly the best drawn and executed coins of Western Europe between 750 and 1000. The busts on the pennies of the ninth-century kings, during the stress of the Danish invasions, often sink to a much lower level of merit—some of those of Coenwulf, Egbert, and Alfred are barely human. But with the tenth century a very decent execution again becomes usual, and many coins of Edward the Elder, Athelstan, and Edgar are far more artistic than anything that could be discovered on the Continent during the same age. The pennies of Harold Godwinson are undoubtedly more respectable-looking pieces than any of those of the Norman house that succeeded him. It is curious that the Conquest, which in many ways raised England to a higher level of civilization, should have degraded the art of her coinage—the money of Henry I. (with a few exceptions) and that of Stephen and Henry II. is far rougher and more barbarous than anything struck on this side of the Channel since the worst days of the Viking raids. English numismatic art did not really begin to recover till the issue of the pretty gold penny of Henry III.; and in spite of the merits of the fine broad nobles of Edward III. and his successors, we cannot regard it as having reached the average standard of the West again till Tudor times. There is a most disappointing want of freedom and originality in all the money of the later Plantagenets, more especially in the silver coinage.

It must, on the other hand, be allowed that it was precisely in these years of the later Middle Ages, when the English coinage stood still in the matter of art and execution, that it achieved its superiority in purity and value over the money of the Continent. While deterioration in the metal and shrinkage in the size went on at a rapid rate in France and Germany, the purity of the silver and gold was absolutely unchanged in England, and the weight only cut down to a comparatively small extent. An example will make the contrast obvious: in 1310 the French Government coined two livres and nineteen sous out of a silver mark; by 1475 it made ten livres out of the same weight of bullion, i.e., the size of the sou had shrunk to less than one-third of its original dimensions in 165 years. In England the penny of 1310 weighed twenty-two grains, that of 1475 nearly thirteen grains, i.e., the latter, instead of being less than one-third, was more than one-half of its predecessor's weight. By the seventeenth century the sou, which started as the equivalent of our shilling, had worked itself down to the size of our halfpenny. The English silver penny of to-day still weighs more than seven grains, and is just a third of the size and weight of that of Edward I.

Nothing illustrates the comparative stability of the English coinage better than a study of the history of that of Scotland. Down to the middle of the fourteenth century the money of the northern realm was faithfully copied in type and purity from that of its greater neighbour; but David II. began to cut down the size of his groat and penny, and Robert III. introduced base metal into the smaller coins. Once on the downward path, the Scottish kings could not check themselves; by 1450 an English groat was worth 12*d.* Scots; by 1566 the English silver crown and the Scottish thirty-shilling piece were about the same weight (470 grains). Finally, when the Edinburgh mint ceased its work in the reign of Anne, it was issuing "five-shilling pieces" which were of the size of the English sixpence. In three centuries and a half the relations of the two coinages had changed from absolute parity to the proportion of one to twelve.

Perhaps the greatest testimonial to the honesty with which the English coinage has always been worked—save during a single disgraceful episode in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.—is the fact that during the great Rebellion neither king nor Parliament made any attempt to lower the standard of their money. Pieces struck in the heat of the war in extemporized mints like Shrewsbury and Weymouth, or in besieged castles like Pontefract and Beeston, are rude in their types and their fabric, but quite pure in their metal and full in their weight.

*The Year's Art, 1900* (Virtue & Co.), continues with this twenty-first annual issue its most useful course, and is, on the whole, indispensable to the artist, the art-dealer, and the art-critic. Considering the immense complexity and variety of the subjects, the record is very accurate indeed, though we doubt if the customary chronicling of the work of the smaller local art societies is worth doing at all. Among the portraits which serve as illustrations various noteworthy likenesses now appear. This is a

distinct improvement upon the issue of 1899. Mr. A. C. R. Carter supplies a sort of analytical history of the art of last year, which, unless it is meant to abound in humour of a recondite sort, might as well have been left unwritten. For example, what is to be thought of the criticism on the latest Summer Exhibition at the New Gallery which declares that "Mr. Watts astonished his admirers," and "Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. Strudwick, and Mr. Southall, strove to fill the gap caused by the death of Sir Edward Burne-Jones"? Possibly none of the distinguished trio named had a notion of doing anything of the kind. Mr. Carter, who is happier as a compiler than as a critic, does better when he quotes the Duke of Devonshire's statement that the diploma of an Associate issued at South Kensington "possesses a value of similar character to that of a university degree," which, considering that the former takes about half as long again to obtain as the latter, is very likely.

*L'Art Pratique, 22me Ann., 1898: Formenschatz* (Munich, Hirth), is the latest published volume of Herr Hirth's *olla podrida* of examples of art of all sorts, ages, nations, materials, and functions. Appearing monthly, each livraison containing sixteen plates, on some of which a dozen specimens occur, and most show more than two, it is a prodigious repertory, the small price of which places it within the reach of all. The nature of the book will best be understood if we enumerate the subjects of the first part before us, thus: carved and grotesque wooden spoons from ancient Egypt; Gothic thirteenth-century carvings of the very finest sort from Rheims, being foliage which is a model of art in wood; Spanish embroidery of the fourteenth century; gold thread upon a ground of blue silk; part of the façade of the Ca' d'Oro, Venice; carving by A. Di Duccio, c. 1460, angels playing on kettledrums, from Perugia, a crowning piece of the Donatello school; the hall of the Schloss Tratzberg, Tyrol, sixteenth century; details of carvings on a chimney breast at Château d'Écouen, c. 1550; grotesque masks by A. Du Cerceau, from the Pont Neuf, 1578; a fountain from the Boboli Gardens, c. 1660, by Salvatrini and Pierotti; designs for goldsmiths' work, by J. Von der Heyden, c. 1620; a group of keys, French, seventeenth century; a French cabinet for medals, from the Bib. Nat., Paris, eighteenth century; a design for a vase in stone, by E. A. Petitot, 1764; a mantel-piece by him; and modern German vases in copper repoussé. This part is rather inferior than superior to the average in the volume, but its contents suffice to show the student that *L'Art Pratique* is indeed what it professes to be, a "source féconde d'études pour les Artistes, les Industriels et tous les Amateurs d'Art et de Style." Very rarely do we find that the best instance of any class has not been chosen; such is the case, however, as to No. 651—and its rarity makes it remarkable—with regard to the particular medallion by Cimon of Syracuse, c. 400 B.C., with Niké crowning a charioteer on the reverse, and on the obverse the head of Arethusa. The specimen copied for *L'Art Pratique* has been injured, and the dolphin below the head of the nymph, on which is the name of Cimon, has been eliminated from the disc of silver. This came from Naples; better impressions are in the British Museum.

#### SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGY.

*Scotland's Ruined Abbeys.* By Howard Crosby Butler, A.M. With Illustrations by the Author. (New York, Macmillan Company.)—Mr. Butler has been naturally dissatisfied with the local guide-books and pamphlets, superficial and often inaccurate, which are sold at the sites of famous ruins. He finds, moreover, that these booklets, as well as the more scientific architectural treatises, as a rule, "have ignored the romantic interest which centres about these places from the rôles they play in the poetry



and fiction for which Scotland has long been so famous." Mr. Butler, himself a lecturer on architecture at the Princeton University, writes, therefore, for the benefit of the intelligent traveller in search of accurate information, historical and technical, served up to him in a pleasant literary style. The best part of his book is certainly his sketchy description of the characteristic features of some sixteen monastic buildings, illustrated by drawings from his own pencil; and his short introduction contains some good remarks on the distinctive development of the Romanesque and Gothic in the northern kingdom. But he is not quite so much at home in the historical treatment of his subject. Is he not mixing with his history the "poetry and romance" of 'The Abbot' in the statement that when Mary fled to Dunsyre Abbey after Langside, "the monks received the unfortunate queen," or in the suggestion that these monks would "undoubtedly have died in her defence had her enemies followed her and laid siege to the abbey"? It is very doubtful, too, whether Mary "spent her last night in the ancient realm of her ancestors" within its walls. Mr. Butler should not call the Benedictines "Black friars." He makes use of some words and expressions which are unusual, at least on this side of the Atlantic, as "monastics" for monks, "sancticide," "routinary daily life," and "the morale of the monastery was running itself." But the book will be found in many respects a pleasant and instructive guide for visitors to these venerable ruins; and as to the history of the religious orders in Scotland, this has yet to be written.

*Balmerino and its Abbey* (Blackwood & Sons) is the second, greatly enlarged edition of a work reviewed favourably by us thirty-two years ago; its author, James Campbell, D.D., has been Balmerino's minister for forty-three. There are forty-one illustrations, besides a good map of this coast parish of North-East Fife. The Cistercian abbey was founded by Queen Ermengarde, widow of William the Lion, between 1225 and 1231; she died three years later, and was buried before the high altar, whence her bones seem to have been scattered about 1831. It seems a pity that Dr. Campbell has made his book so big; all the parishes of Scotland treated on the same scale would come to over 600,000 pages.

*The Antonine Wall Report*. Being an Account of Excavations, &c., made under the Direction of the Glasgow Archaeological Society during 1890-3. (Glasgow, MacLehose.)—"Nonum prematur in annum" may be a sound precept for the author of a literary composition; it is a very bad one for the archaeologist. The well-printed quarto which is now before us deals with certain excavations which were principally carried out in and soon after 1890, and most of it was actually in print before 1893. We do not know, nor are we informed, why it was not published at that time, but we can see that some of its contents might very probably have aided subsequent explorations in other districts, had the volume been earlier accessible. However, the milk is spilt, and it is only fair to confess that in one or two details the delay has brought some gain. We may divide its contents into two parts, though these are not externally distinguished in its arrangement. One part, which is the bulk of the volume, describes in very minute detail some thirty trenches cut by the Glasgow antiquaries across the Roman wall which Antoninus Pius erected from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth. These trenches form the occasion of the whole volume, and, so far as they go, unquestionably constitute a very creditable piece of work. They show us for the first time the real construction of the wall. It was a rampart about 14 feet wide at the base and 10 feet high, planted upon a rough stone flooring, and built of sods laid regularly like bricks—in short, it was what a Roman historian

called it, a "muris cespitiis." In front of it was a wide berm, and in front of that a wide ditch, from which the earth was cast up beyond the counterscarp. Behind it—that is, to the south—ran a road of communication. The description and discussion of all these details are marked by scholarly care and lucidity, though not by brevity, and are illustrated by some good cuts in the text and some less satisfactory diagrams near the end of the volume. The other portion of the book contains much acceptable information respecting the wall in general, the ancient writers and inscriptions referring to it, the course which it follows across the isthmus from Firth to Firth, and so on. In this connexion we may note an appendix by Mr. F. Haverfield, which is virtually an attempt to estimate the character and duration of Roman rule in Scotland. It is based largely upon evidence which is now collected for the first time. The conclusion is that the Roman occupation of Scotland, like that of northernmost England, was purely military; that the permanent occupation probably did not commence till Pius built his wall about A.D. 143, and that it almost certainly terminated somewhere between 160 and 190. Altogether this is a very useful volume, which no student of Roman Britain should neglect.

#### MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

At the Fine-Art Society's galleries may be seen seventy-two drawings by Mr. Sutton Palmer, not very aptly entitled 'From Dawn till Dark.' The progress and decline of daylight are, indeed, illustrated in many of them, but, unlike Turner when he passed down the Rhine from Schaffhausen to Mayence, the artist does not seem to have intended to display the alterations of effect in a series of views, much less has he attempted to show the same landscape under such conditions. His method of treating a scene, his firm touch, and his hardness of handling cause Mr. Palmer's water colours to resemble those of Birket Foster, but he possesses more sympathy for nature and a subtler vein of sentiment. The best of the set are *Purple and Gold, Killin* (No. 1), where the tones are good and the tints broader than in most of them; a bright drawing called *On the Rother* (2); *A Sunny Afternoon* (4), which is at once warm and fresh; the unusually harmonious *Stapleford, Evening* (15), a luminous piece; *A Surrey Pond*, notable for good lighting and an excellent atmosphere; *St. Cross* (26); the picturesque *Arundel, Sunset* (30); *Ben Cruachan* (38); *Twilight Gloom, Capel Curig* (51); and, lastly, and by much the best work of art, *Lake Thun* (66), which is an exercise in silvery grey tones suffused by a sort of pale sapphire light, that is decidedly charming.

Miss C. Daintrey's water colours, now on view in the Continental Gallery, are rather painty and mechanical, and, although by no means devoid of merit in many respects, they are deficient in colour and breadth. Most of them are neat, however, and firmly enough touched in a conventional manner. The best of seventy-four are *Lille Mohle, Norway* (No. 3), *From Bergen Harbour* (9), *Mists at Minehead* (44), and *Caddenabbia, Italy* (52).

A large painting of a characteristically chosen subject by M. Dagnan-Bouveret is now on view at Messrs. Tooth & Sons', Haymarket, and is to be etched on a considerable scale by M. L. Flameng. Its title is *Consolatrix Afflictorum*, a life-size figure of the Virgin seated in a verdant alley of a sunlit wood, the scene being suffused with semi-transparent vapour that softens the effect. The Virgin is of an almost Jewish type, her eyes and hair are dark, and she is clad in a large mantle of rich deep green, powdered with vine leaves in gold, and a voluminous under-robe of warm whitish tissue. On her knee sits the naked Christ,

whose too entirely human face and form are the principal, if not the only considerable shortcomings of a most moving and impressive design. He is feeding with grapes the fluttering song-birds—goldfinches being, of course, included—who hover before Him. A fawn rests against one of the Virgin's feet, while, crouching near the other foot and covered by her robe, in the manner well known to those who are familiar with early Byzantine and Romanesque painting, lies prostrate the "afflicted," a man who has sought refuge thus. Behind the principal group are three angels singing, and playing severally on a lute, a violin, and a lyre. A sun-flushed vista and masses of foliage form the background. The general effect of this picture is homogeneous and solemn in its suggestiveness; its colouring, which reminds us of Rossetti, is broad, rich, and powerful. Among the pictures in the same exhibition are C. F. Daubigny's *The Mill-Stream* (4); M. Carbonero's *Colonnade Monument, Venice* (8); M. F. Brunery's *Dilettantisme*, a musical concert of ecclesiastics of Rome; Leighton's *Invocation*, the life-size figure of a Greek virgin clad in white, standing in the ancient attitude of prayer before an altar of Pallas; Mr. H. Woods's *A Morning Call, Venice* (22), a gondola at a garden gate; Mr. P. Graham's *Moorland Quietude* (27), a cattle piece of his usual quality; *Hesitation* (30), by M. Granié; M. J. L. Gérôme's *L'Oasis* (36), with palm trees and figures; M. F. Flameng's *En Vedette sur la Frontière* (37), a hussar on guard near a black-and-white boundary post; Mr. Logsdail's *A Venetian Al Fresco* (44), a picnic in a sun-flecked wood; and M. E. Boudin's pretty landscape *On the Seine* (54).

#### ROMNEY'S PORTRAIT OF COWPER.

THE current issue of the *Home Counties Magazine* gives as its frontispiece a process reproduction of the so-called Romney portrait of William Cowper now in the National Portrait Gallery, and it is accompanied by a page of text by Mr. F. M. O'Donoghue, F.S.A. For nearly six years this portrait has been, so to speak, flung in the face of the public as depicting one of our most eminent poets, and, but for the facts which will presently be stated, might have remained there to the end of time as an authentic likeness of the author of 'The Task.'

The history of this portrait is very brief. It is one of the many portraits, finished and unfinished, which were unclaimed by George Romney's patrons, and it remained in the artist's family until 1894, when it was included in the Romney sale at Christie's. It formed in the sale catalogue lot 174, the description being "A Head (possibly Cowper), 12 in. by 12 in." It was purchased for eleven guineas by Messrs. Agnew, and from them bought by the late Sir George Scharf. "After" (as Mr. O'Donoghue tells us) "fully satisfying himself that it was an authentic likeness of the poet," Scharf had it relined and presented it to the National Portrait Gallery. Unfortunately, Sir George Scharf has not left any record of the process of reasoning by which he arrived at the conclusion that it was a portrait of Cowper. But for the extremely non-committal parenthesis in the sale catalogue, "possibly Cowper," it would never have been heard of, and still less permitted to obtain a place in the National Portrait Gallery. This so-called Romney Cowper differs in every possible feature from all the indubitably authentic portraits, and it is least of all like the well-known engraved sketch in crayon by Romney.

Fortunately for historic truth, the record of the genuine Romney portrait is perfectly clear. The artist and the poet met in the summer of 1792 at Hayley's house at Earham. Hayley obtained the sketch; it remained his property until his death; and he bequeathed it to the poet's kinsman, the Rev. Dr. John Johnson. This portrait was engraved first by William

Blake for the quarto edition (vol. i., 1803), and secondly by Caroline Watson for the octavo edition (vol. i., 1806), of Hayley's 'Life of Cowper,' and it was exhibited at South Kensington in 1868, No. 777, by Mr. H. R. Vaughan Johnson. It is this portrait which inspired Cowper's sonnet 'To George Romney, Esq.'

Since 1868 two other so-called Romney portraits of Cowper have been exhibited, both at the Guelph Exhibition in 1891—a three-quarter-length figure, 50 in. by 40 in., No. 353, and a half figure, 30 in. by 24½ in., No. 220. To each of these portraits is attached a "history" which is absolutely false. The larger picture claims to have occasioned the above-mentioned sonnet, in which case Cowper was inspired by a portrait of himself which he never saw. "Romney has drawn me in crayons, and in the opinion of all here with his best hand, and with the most exact resemblance possible," writes Cowper to Lady Hesketh from Earham (Hayley's residence), August 26th, 1792. The second and smaller of these two so-called Romney portraits of Cowper claims to have been brought from Felpham (Hayley's later residence) with the Romney portrait of Anne Seward, exhibited at the same time and place; but the portrait of Anne Seward then exhibited is not the one which was engraved in her lifetime, in which she is wearing a black (and not a white) dress; Hayley possessed a sketch of this portrait, and this sketch (erroneously catalogued as Mrs. Siddons) was bought by Mr. Adam at Hayley's sale in 1821 for 2l.

A very material point—apart from any consideration of real or supposed similarity between the several so-called Romney portraits of Cowper—in my indictment of the two portraits at the Guelph Exhibition and of the one in the National Portrait Gallery, is that neither was known to, nor is mentioned by, Hayley. I must insist upon this fact as one of primary importance. Hayley, to Romney's great disadvantage, was the artist's most intimate friend for the last twenty-five years of his life. At first he paid Romney for portraits, but for many years he begged, borrowed, or otherwise obtained possession of a number of pictures by Romney. His friendship with Cowper was of very short duration, but the two men exchanged visits. From a very early period of this friendship Hayley conceived the idea of writing a life of Cowper, and he brought Romney and Cowper together for a very brief stay for the first and only time in August, 1792, and the wily Hayley had no difficulty in inducing Romney to draw a portrait of Cowper, well knowing that the artist could not refuse to hand it over to him when finished. No incident in connexion with this portrait passed unnoticed by Hayley, and no other portrait of Cowper by Romney is hinted at, except in the following passage in a letter to Romney, February 3rd, 1801: "I have taught him [William Blake] to paint in miniature, and in truth he has made a very creditable copy from your admirable portrait of the dear departed bard [Cowper]."

It may be urged that Romney worked up, from studies in pencil not recorded by Hayley, the three portraits in oils above mentioned when he got back to London; and, indeed, half-a-dozen other perfectly plausible possibilities may be advanced. But in a case of this sort only facts can be taken into account. These three portraits in oils were unknown to Hayley, and they were not known to the artist's son and biographer, the Rev. John Romney. Hayley and his son Thomas Hayley were in constant association with Romney, the father by letter, and the son by almost daily visits. If Romney had started on a painting of Cowper, Hayley would have known of it, and he would have used every possible means, fair and otherwise, to obtain possession of it. But there is not a scrap of evidence in favour of these three oil portraits; and the National Portrait Gallery,

for example, is a convincing proof to the contrary.

The pedigree of a picture is a very important phase of its history, and in a national collection of pictures, for the most part purchased not out of the pockets of the trustees or curators, but out of the national exchequer, the past history of every work of art should be most fully detailed. Nothing is said in the Catalogue of the National Portrait Gallery about this spurious Cowper except that it was presented by Sir George Scharf. I have personally no ulterior object in attempting to prove that these three Romney Cowpers are spurious, but, for reasons into which I need not now enter, I am anxious that misnamed Romney portraits should be as much exposed as faked-up works attributed to the same artist. In his short article Mr. O'Donoghue admits that the National Portrait Gallery Romney "portrait" of Cowper "differs considerably from those of Abbot, Lawrence, and Jackson," and also from the drawing by Romney. "It is," he says, "perfectly consistent with them." In my opinion it would occupy over a column to enumerate all the various points of dissimilarity, and in no one single point does this National Portrait Gallery portrait agree with the genuine Romney drawing in crayons, nor with either of the portraits by other artists.

W. ROBERTS.

#### NEW PRINTS.

To Mr. A. Lucas we are indebted for an "artist's proof" on India paper of Romney's animated and expressive bust of a young woman in a large bonnet which is known as 'A Harrow Gipsy,' and was shown in the Academy Exhibition, 1894. The plate has been mezzotinted with great skill, softness, and fidelity by Miss E. E. Milner, and represents the subject in three-quarter view to our right. The original, which has not been engraved before, is unfinished.—Of 'The Sons of the Empire,' a large group of soldiers and sailors of all arms disposed in martial attitudes, and including types of various colonial corps, the work of Mr. H. Payne, a photograph copy is published by Messrs. R. Tuck & Sons, who will give the profits of its sale to the Transvaal War Fund for Widows and Orphans. It is, in its way, a creditable performance, and ought to be popular.

Very poetical, sympathetic, and well composed in a somewhat conventional manner is the large original mezzotint by Mr. J. Finnie entitled 'An English River,' showing a swift and placid stream among the wooded hills of the Lake District. The effect gains in expression through the sunlit cloudiness of the weather, the mist driving athwart the hilltops, and the shining surface of the stream. Mr. Finnie or the printers of his plates have greatly improved in avoiding the opacity and blackness of his earlier works. Messrs. Frost & Reed, the publishers, have sent us an artist's proof of the plate.

Mr. F. H. Evans, 27, Fairfax Road, Bedford Park, W., is publishing examples of his 'Architectural Photography,' and has sent us four specimens, which are excellent—soft, clear, broad, and, of course, as faithful as photographs can be. In these respects there is nothing to be desired. Nor is the selection of the subjects less worthy of praise, including, as they do, artistically chosen points of view of 'Ely Cathedral,' interior, looking athwart the Octagon; 'The Angel Choir, Lincoln'; and 'Stairway in the South-West Tower' of the same church. It is to be hoped that this, the first instalment of the series, will be extended so as to embrace a large number of similar examples, which it is promised shall be "exceptionally artistic."

#### SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 10th inst. the following. Pictures: A. Ramsay, Laura and Charlotte Walpole, 661l.

Sir J. Reynolds, Princess Amelia (head to right), 178l. J. Russell, Mrs. Philip King, 141l. Sculpture (the property of the late Mr. A. Morrison): Handel, 50l. Voltaire, by Houdon, 693l.

#### Fine-Art Society.

MESSRS. AGNEW & SONS' annual exhibition of selected water-colour drawings by deceased and living artists will be open to the public on Monday next. The private view occurs to-day (Saturday).

THE private view of the spring exhibition of the Bristol Academy took place on Thursday and Friday, February 15th and 16th.—The same days were chosen by the Royal Scottish Academy at Edinburgh.—At Southport the Corporation fixed yesterday for the press view of the exhibition at the Atkinson Gallery.

MR. WILLIAM EWART LOCKHART died in London on the 9th inst., aged fifty-three. This exceedingly clever artist, having for several years distinguished himself as a painter of anecdotes and *genre* in Edinburgh, became in 1878 a Scottish Academician, then moved to London, and was recently elected an Associate of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. His crisp draughtsmanship, the deftness with which he caught the essentials of character (rather over-dramatizing it, however), the liveliness of his illustrative designs, and the massing of the somewhat feverish colours and forced tones of his pictures commanded popular attention, and attracted even fastidious judges. His powers are seen at their best when in combination, as was the case in the works which secured his position in the Scottish metropolis, and made him known to a certain extent in London. A commission given by Her Majesty to paint the Jubilee services in Westminster Abbey proved a decided success, and the *chic* with which he sketched the sitters for this and other pictures of his told greatly with the public. Like many men of his type, he was by no means careless—in fact, he worked diligently and constantly, and produced a considerable number of pictures which, though far from profound or subtle, were, in their way, really excellent, and always enjoyable. To his admirable qualities as a man Mr. MacWhirter has borne testimony in a letter in the *Scotsman* of Tuesday.

THE Stevens Exhibition, which has attracted numbers of visitors to the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris, during the last few weeks, will remain open until the 27th inst. inclusive.

THE late Mr. Ruskin's generosity, both in public and private benefactions, was boundless. The following instance of private generosity is worth quoting, as it shows the man. In 1875 a country clergyman, entirely unknown to the great art critic, wrote expostulating with him for publishing his works at a price prohibitory to poor country clergy, like himself, many of them disciples whose case should be considered. Mr. Ruskin replied that he was sorry to say he was just issuing a still more expensive edition of the 'Stones of Venice,' a volume of which he would gladly send his correspondent. It did not come, and the parson naturally did not like to remind Mr. Ruskin of his promise. At length one Christmas, when sixteen years had elapsed, he ventured to recall to Mr. Ruskin, as delicately as he could, his long-forgotten promise. At once he received the following answer:—

BRANTWOOD, CONISTON, LANCASHIRE, DEC. 28, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR,—My Xmas letters are more than I can ever answer rightly, but the delay in reply to yours vexes me, almost as much as my sixteen years' forgetfulness. But you should have reminded me before now! You will, I hope, receive the entire new edition of the 'Stones' from my publisher on New Year's Day, and, with every good wish for you and your family, believe me always

Your faithful Servant,  
J. RUSKIN.



And at the time named the three sumptuous volumes of the 'Stones of Venice' duly arrived, and are now valued as a most precious possession by the fortunate clergyman.

FROM its annual report we learn that the East Herts Archaeological Society has in hand the proposed 'Index to Hertfordshire Topography and Bibliotheca Hertfordiensis.' Three thousand entries have been made, and it is probable that this number will be trebled before the work is sufficiently advanced to print. As the result of the Society's report upon the condition of Nether Hall gateway, on the border of the county (about one mile from Rye House), together with the reports of the Society of Antiquaries and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the owner, Col. G. B. Archer-Houblon, has expressed his intention to carry out, at his own expense, the necessary repairs. In the autumn of 1899 an exploration fund was opened for the purpose of undertaking or assisting systematic excavations upon the sites of mounds, barrows, tumuli, and earthworks generally, throughout East Hertfordshire under the supervision of its members. The first independent exploration was made in December, upon what was believed to be a pre-Roman settlement mound on the outskirts of Hoddesdon Park Wood, but no traces of any human occupation have been discovered, and the expense incurred has brought the Society's explorations to a standstill. An attempt has been made to place on record a complete list of the whipping-posts, stocks, pillories, and cages in the county. No pillories appear to exist now. The whipping-post at Datchworth, fast decaying, is about to be fenced round, painted, and repaired, and the stocks and post at Amwell and Thorley are also to be attended to. Those at Brent Pelham were repaired and painted a short time ago, and the only other remaining stocks are at Aldbury, which is outside the Society's boundary.

A most interesting discovery has been made, the French journals state, quite lately in the neighbourhood of Philippopolis. A tumulus has been opened, and found to contain a Roman chariot of the fourth century before (after?) Christ. All the metallic parts of the harness of the horse, and five human crania, pots of earthenware, and various lachrymatories were discovered at the same time and place. The relics have been deposited in the local museum.

## MUSIC

*Richard Wagner's Prose Works.* Translated by William Ashton Ellis.—Vol. VIII. *Posthumous, &c.* (Kegan Paul & Co.)

WITH this eighth volume Mr. Ellis bids his readers farewell for a time. "For nine years," he says, "I have been permitted to enjoy the companionship of Richard Wagner as a prose-writer." And now his herculean task is achieved, and he may be congratulated on having brought it to a successful issue. This careful and patient translator speaks of the enjoyment which he has experienced; though perhaps, like travellers whose remembrance of what is pleasant is usually stronger than that of any hardships which may have befallen them, he forgets the dry, even wearisome hours which must have been spent, and thinks only of the many keen pleasures which communion with a great mind cannot fail to produce. Mr. Ellis hopes that his "farewell" may really prove "auf Wiedersehen," for he is about to translate the 'Life of Richard Wagner,' "the fruit of the untiring zeal of C. F. Glasenapp"; and this undertaking is to engage his attention during the next two

or three years. We wish him health and strength to carry out this new labour of love.

And now for a word or two respecting this last volume of the prose works. It commences, curiously, with a poem, and for this in his preface—which, like all Mr. Ellis's prefaces, is valuable and interesting—the translator assigns a good reason. He describes his "mild adventures" in unearthing an article contributed by Wagner to the *Gazette Musicale* in 1842. After vain attempts to get it from Paris, Mr. Ellis had a copy made from the files of that paper in the Richard Wagner Museum at Eisenach. This seems exceedingly strange to us; for we fancy we know of a library in Paris whence it could easily have been obtained. The article in question is entitled 'Halévy and "La Reine de Chypre,"' and it is certainly one of special interest. Wagner considers that for the making of a good opera not only are a good poet and a good composer necessary, but "also a sympathetic accord between the talent of the one and that of the other." And he adds:—

"If both were equally enthusiastic for the same idea, so much the better; but to obtain a perfect work, it would be necessary that this idea should come at like time to the musician and the writer."

It was just about this time that Wagner had found in himself both a poet and a composer "equally enthusiastic for the same idea." He holds Halévy's opera in the highest esteem; another opera, 'Guitarrero,' by that composer, produced in the previous year, is, indeed, described in a letter sent by Wagner to the Dresden *Abend-Zeitung* as "worthy of the best period and the best masters." This vol. viii. contains eight letters contributed to that paper, and in reading them one cannot but feel that if Wagner had continued to devote himself to musical criticism he would have distinguished himself probably even more than his well-known contemporary Robert Schumann. He was clear-headed, sharp-sighted, and repeated failures had not then embittered his soul and his pen. He does not hesitate to say what he thinks, but his thoughts are expressed in an airy, racy, French-like style which must have amused even those whom he criticized. Of Auber, "to whom opera-composing has become as much of a habit as lathering to a barber," he says that "he often stops at lathering now, and sometimes at bare soap-sudding." This was in 1841, and although the French master lived yet another thirty years, there was still "lathering," but more frequently mere soap-sudding, so that when in 1871 Wagner wrote his delightful reminiscences of Auber he had nothing to retract; already in 1841 the French composer had given to the world his best art-work.

Then, again, Wagner's appreciation of Berlioz, the "gifted musician," was singularly keen. To judge a composer who was developing his genius was a far more difficult matter than to sum up one who had achieved fame and showed signs of declination. In 1841 Wagner regarded Berlioz as "no incidental composer," and yet "the Opéra and the Conservatoire" had "shut their doors against him." He "could not become as Beethoven, but neither could he write as Auber," and so he became Berlioz,

and wrote his 'Symphonie Fantastique,' in which "everything is gigantic, daring, but infinitely painful." For Wagner it lacks beauty of form, and nowhere in it is to be found the "reposeful majesty of a stream to whose sure motion we trust ourselves in hope." And once more, "Effect, the instantaneous reaction, this is and stays with him [Berlioz] the main affair." These few quotations describe fairly well the general impression made upon Wagner by Berlioz's music, but his comparatively long estimate must be read to see how carefully he had listened to it, how deeply he had reflected on it. Fully recognizing Berlioz's power and originality, he, however, ventures to prophesy that he "will always remain imperfect, and maybe shine as nothing but a transient marvel." The first part of this prophecy has been, we think, fulfilled, but the continued and well-deserved popularity of 'Faust' certainly contradicts the second part. Of Mendelssohn, still in 1841, he hears that he has been "invited to compose an opera for Paris: if he is so insane as to accept, he's to be pitied." This remark occurs in a letter which appeared in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* of February 22nd, 1842. Wagner may have heard this from Habeneck himself, for in an article entitled 'Mendelssohn and Rosenhain,' recently published in the *Musical Times* (August, 1899), quotations are made from a letter written from Paris by Rosenhain to his friend Mendelssohn, in which, after statements respecting the 'Fingal's Cave' Overture and 'St. Paul,' which Habeneck proposed giving shortly at the Conservatoire, the writer adds that Habeneck further desired to know if Mendelssohn felt at all inclined to come to Paris and write an opera. This letter bears the date December 26th, 1841. We have quoted Wagner's comment on the report, and it is interesting to place by the side of it Mendelssohn's own opinion with regard to the matter. In a letter to Rosenhain he says:—

"To make my *début* at Paris with a first work of this kind presents so many difficulties, that I can only entertain the idea after I have had one or two operas performed in Germany, and unfortunately there is as yet no prospect of a good plot, or a good libretto."

Mendelssohn and Wagner no doubt entertained very different opinions with regard to many musical matters, and it is pleasant for once to find them in agreement. Each in his own way expresses the same thought. Mendelssohn hopes, with a good libretto, to succeed in writing a good opera, but Wagner says, after mentioning the report, "To my way of thinking, he is not even in the position to succeed with an opera in Germany; he's much too intellectual, and totally wanting in *passion*." Does not the remark about Germany look almost as if he had seen Mendelssohn's letter to Rosenhain? and this, of course, is by no means impossible.

In the letters sent to Dresden there are many allusions to Scribe, who in those days was king of librettists. Wagner feels that he ought to speak of him only in verse, and somewhat after this wise:—

To Thee, high God of pen and paper, creative Genius without a peer, Autocrat of all the theatres of Paris, Man of the exhaustless rents, Ideal of productive force in weekly numbers, to thee resound my reverent lay

He gives a picture of him in his home, surrounded by Parisian authors or composers, and describes how, "with a fleeting smile," he studies the characters of strangers just announced or done with. "I rather fancy," adds Wagner, "I myself one day became a subject for him in this fashion." Now, so far as we are aware, there is no mention in any notice, biographical or otherwise, of Wagner of his having made the personal acquaintance of Scribe; yet this little sentence seems to hint at such a thing. Glasenapp, who has been mentioned above, refers to the sketches sent from Riga by Wagner to Scribe in 1836 or 1837 with a request for a libretto, which request, he remarks, remained "so gut wie ungeachtet." The same biographer speaks of the literary and musical notabilities in Paris when Wagner was there, but says nothing to show that the poor, almost unknown composer had ever held intercourse with the rich, world-renowned librettist. And yet there exists a document—and a curious one too—to prove a meeting. Before, however, quoting from that document, we must refer to one of the letters written to Dresden (December 1st, 1841; it appeared in the *Abend-Zeitung* on December 25th), in which he refers to the wonderful success of Scribe's comedy 'Une Chaine,' produced November 29th at the Théâtre Français. In his next letter, on December 23rd (which appeared January 10th–11th, 1842), he refers again to the comedy:—

"I recommend this piece to you, and only wish it may be given in Germany with the same spirit, and particularly the great refinement, displayed by the actors of the Théâtre Français."

Mr. Ellis, in a foot-note, states that "Councillor Winkler, editor of the *Abend-Zeitung*, had commissioned Wagner to pick up new Parisian pieces for adaptation in Germany." Now there is a letter, to the best of our belief unpublished, written by Wagner from Paris on November 9th, 1841, all about steps which he had taken to obtain the right of translation of a Scribe comedy, which can be no other than 'Une Chaine.' In this letter he describes the difficulty of getting at the publisher, but he adds:—

"Fortunately, however, I am personally acquainted with Scribe, who, besides, has, as yet, not fulfilled a promise which he made to me; he is therefore, to a certain extent, under obligation to do me a favour. When I sounded him on the matter, he explained that, for his part, he could not accede to my wishes."

The request to which Scribe could not accede was evidently for a copy of the play, but Scribe told him that, owing to the changes made during the daily rehearsals, he dare not let his copy out of his hands. This letter must have been written to Councillor Winkler. Wagner says that Scribe himself wrote a warm letter of recommendation to his publisher so that Wagner should have first chance, and further that owing to this recommendation the publisher had decided to favour him.

The volume under notice contains the sketch of 'Jesus of Nazareth,' written after 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin,' and there seems strong evidence that this was intended for a drama, and not for a musical setting. The idea of a drama on such a subject is not in accordance with English

taste and custom; it should, however, be remembered that for Wagner the stage was a kind of pulpit, whence he discoursed not only on art, but on philosophy and religion.

### THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Rosenthal Recital.  
QUEEN'S HALL.—Symphony Concert.

HERR MORITZ ROSENTHAL gave the first of three pianoforte recitals last Thursday week at St. James's Hall. His programme commenced with Schumann's 'Kreisleriana,' and it was interesting to compare his reading of those romantic pieces with that of Madame Schumann. There were differences as to tempo; for instance, No. 2 was taken at a slower, No. 5 at a faster rate. What, however, most struck us was the different character of the interpretations—the one objective, the other subjective. Herr Rosenthal played the music as if he wanted his audience to appreciate its skill and poetry; Madame Schumann, on the other hand, played as if simply for herself, content to enjoy the feelings, and maybe thoughts, to which the music gave rise. So much for comparison, which in this case seems justifiable. Anyhow, Herr Rosenthal's clear, highly intelligent rendering was remarkably interesting. In Chopin's B minor Sonata the impression he created was somewhat cold; the masterly playing, however, claims full acknowledgment. This work was followed by a number of short pieces, which were played in delightful style; while in a Liszt 'Tarantella' the pianist had full opportunity of displaying his marvellous technique.

The programme of the second Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon appeared to us unduly long, and, moreover, the two novelties, if that be the right term to apply to them, were placed almost at the end. The first of these was the Introduction to Act III. of 'Tannhäuser,' new, inasmuch as the original version was used, which contains sixty-three more bars than the one usually performed. Wagner is supposed to have made the cut for the Paris production of his opera in 1861. The bars excised ought to be restored whenever the opera is performed. As concert music this Introduction is certainly effective; it is a programme piece complete in itself, not torn away, like many excerpts, from context, which gives to them special point, and from stage action, which brings out the meaning of the music. The second piece was the 'Masonic Funeral Music,' written by Mozart in 1785 on the occasion of the death of two brother Masons. Many of Mozart's compositions bear the stamp of his genius, yet, not having been the outcome of deep feeling, are listened to with respect and even pleasure; they bear traces of the age in which they were written; in other words, they sound more or less old-fashioned. But when Mozart, or indeed any other great composer of the eighteenth century, writes under full inspiration, he appeals to us as forcibly as the greatest masters of later times. In this masonic music Mozart is dignified and truly eloquent. Herr Georg Liebling's Concerto in A, for pianoforte, Op. 22, was included in the programme. It is styled 'Eroico,' and for each of the three movements the composer has given a pro-

gramme. The first is typical of Napoleon in the zenith of his power and fame, the second of that emperor "enjoying his first love," and the third of the hero as conqueror of the world. The programme is an ambitious one, and although the first movement displays skill, and the second feeling, the music is for the most part of flashy character, and at times noisy as regards orchestration. The solo part was played with great entrain by the composer. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Wood, played magnificently. Besides the orchestral works mentioned there were overtures by Brahms, Schumann, and Dr. Stanford, and Beethoven's c minor Symphony. Miss Lillian Blauvelt displayed her finished vocalization in "Una voce poco fa" and in Meyerbeer's 'Shadow Song.'

### Musical Gossip.

MR. PLUNKET GREENE and Mr. Leonard Borwick were associated in a song and pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall last Friday afternoon. The former brought forward Mr. Arthur Somervell's cycle of twelve songs from Tennyson's 'Maud,' and interpreted the pieces with care, earnestness, and vocal skill. His task proved, however, a difficult one, for the settings are, with scarcely an exception, devoid of interest, and there is not sufficient variety in the treatment to compensate for the lack of melodic inspiration. Much more agreeable was Mr. Greene's choice of a group of old folk-songs, which he sang in his usual thoughtful and attractive manner. Mr. Leonard Borwick exhibited pleasant crispness of touch in pianoforte solos by Bach, Handel, Leonardo Leo, Scarlatti, Daquin, and Schubert. Another recital is promised on March 2nd.

PROF. PROUT gave a lecture, in connexion with the Incorporated Society of Musicians, at Hanover Square last Saturday evening, on Bach's "English" suites. The general character of the various movements in those suites was explained, and illustrations were given on the pianoforte by the learned lecturer. Every musician, of course, knows that the Oxford professor is an authority in all matters appertaining to form and analysis, and that much can be learnt from him. Knowledge is power, but when kindled by enthusiasm that power makes itself doubly felt; and Prof. Prout's admiration for the "greatest master of fugue whom the world has ever seen," and for a master who could also be lively even when most learned, is intense. In spite of the inclement weather there was an excellent audience.

MISS VERA MARGOLIES was pianist at the Saturday Popular Concert, but she was scarcely wise in selecting Schubert's Fantasia in c, Op. 15, for her solo. She is an intelligent player, though as yet her technique is not sufficiently developed to enable her to render justice to so formidable a work. She was at her best in the Adagio; the Presto lacked poetry, and the Finale power and sureness of finger. Señor Arbos was leader of the quartet, and Madame Bertha Moore the vocalist, who in some light songs pleased her audience.

A CONCERT was given at the Queen's Small Hall last Tuesday evening by Miss Monique Poole. This promising violinist showed technical skill out of the common, and phrased intelligently in her performance of Nardini's Sonata in D. The dignified Andante from Joachim's Concerto in c was also handled with firmness and good taste by Miss Poole, who also likewise executed her share in Brahms's Sonata in A (Op. 100) with commendable precision and certainly of attack, the intonation being quite irreproachable. Miss Hannah Bryant rendered good service in Brahms's work, and elsewhere.

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At the St. James's Hall Ballad Concert last Wednesday afternoon Ivan Caryll's orchestra played the ballad music from 'Faust,' and Mlle. Chaminade's graceful pieces 'Pas des Echarpes' and 'Chaise à Porteurs' with the necessary light and felicitous touches. No new songs were submitted, but Mr. Ben Davies sang the 'Flower Song' from 'Carmen' in a tasteful manner, and the American soprano Miss Hortense Paulsen confirmed the good impression that she had created at an earlier concert of the series. Mrs. Helen Trust, Miss Jessie King, Miss Muriel Foster, and Mr. Denham Price also took part in the concert, and Mlle. Chaminade played three of her bright and pleasing pianoforte pieces.

AMONG the novelties announced by the Philharmonic Society are: 'Jaga-Naut,' an orchestral scene from 'Kehama,' by Mr. Granville Bantock; a Concertstück for pianoforte and orchestra by Mr. F. H. Cowen, with M. Paderewski at the piano; 'Miniatures of an Everyday Comedy,' by Mr. S. Coleridge-Taylor; an 'Overture Dramatique,' by Mr. Otto Manns; and some new orchestral works by Dr. Antonin Dvorák, performed under his direction. Mr. Elgar's 'Sea Pictures' will be sung by Miss Clara Butt for the first time in London, and Mr. W. H. Thorley's symphonic poem 'Macbeth' will be heard. Works of interest by Haydn and Mozart are to be introduced, and in this announcement we see another, and a good sign of reaction; Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in A will be interpreted by Herr Moritz Rosenthal. Mr. Edward Lloyd will make his last appearance at these concerts.

LAST Tuesday was the seventeenth anniversary of the death of Wagner, and in the *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of February 9th there is a picture of the house at Venice in which the master died. Readers are reminded that Wagner did not actually live in the Palazzo Vendramin, on the Grand Canal, Venice, but in a wing which had been built out in the direction of the garden, and which was let to the Wagner family by an Italian duke, owner of the palace, to whom the master paid frequent visits. We are told, however, that the main attraction for Wagner was not so much the magnificent palace, with its splendid art-treasures, as the lovely garden which reached down to the borders of the Grand Canal.

MADAME PAULINE LUCCA is about to enter for the third time into the bonds of matrimony. She was divorced from her first husband, M. de Rhaden, and her second, M. de Wallhofen, died recently. The third is said to be M. Forsten, professor of singing.

Le *Ménestrel* of February 11th states that the words and music of the Transvaal national hymn were composed by a Dutch lady, Mlle. Catherine Félicie van Rees—born in 1831, Zutphen (Holland)—in 1875, at the request of M. Burgers, former president of that state. Several operettas composed by Mlle. van Rees appear to have been performed at Utrecht in the seventies.

The last volume of the Bach Gesellschaft series, of which mention was made last week, contains a report drawn up by Dr. Hermann Kretzschmar, giving a brief history of what we may term the rise and progress of Bach's music. It was the beginning of the nineteenth century which witnessed the first publication of the immortal 'Well-tempered Clavier,' the middle the foundation of the Bach Society, and now at the close we have the works of Bach published, so far as is possible, in complete form. Dr. Kretzschmar shows how, unfortunately, compositions of Bach actually available at the beginning of the century have been lost or mislaid. And in referring to the famous performance of the 'Matthew' Passion under Mendelssohn at the Singakademie, Berlin, in 1829, he refers to the reverence and enthusiastic zeal of Mendelssohn for Bach's music, and makes the interesting statement that there are forty-seven

unpublished letters of his addressed to Franz Hauser, the distinguished bass vocalist, which testify abundantly to the genuineness and strength of that zeal. Had Mendelssohn lived until 1850 he would to a certainty have been the foremost member of the Bach Gesellschaft committee.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

FRID.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30. Sunday League, 7. Queen's Hall.
MON.	Grand Orchestral Concert, 3. St. James's Hall.
TUES.	Mr. Marmaduke Barton's Pianoforte Recital, 3. St. James's Hall.
WED.	Mr. John Dunn's Orchestral Concert, 8. Queen's Hall.
THURS.	St. James's Ballad Concert, 3. St. James's Hall.
	Curtis Club Concert, 8.30. The Princess's Galleries.
	The Misses Chaplin's Chamber Concert, 8.30. St. James's Hall.
	Grand Concert, 8.30. Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.
FRI.	M. Rosenthal's Pianoforte Recital, 3. St. James's Hall.
SAT.	Saturday Popular Concert, 3. St. James's Hall.
	Symphony Concert, 3. Queen's Hall.
	Crystal Palace Concert, 8.30.

DRAMA

*Dolcino: a Tragedy.* By William Gerard. (Kegan Paul & Co.)—Like Mr. Stephen Phillips, Mr. Gerard has found his theme in Dante's 'Inferno.' Yet between two plays that deal with events of the same period, each the work of a fine intelligence, there could not well be a wider difference than lies between 'Dolcino' and 'Paolo and Francesca.' Mr. Phillips has written a poetic drama in which he has consistently followed Hellenic methods, starting from the choice of a subject so familiar that all interest is absorbed in the poet's treatment, without the distraction of curiosity in regard to the main issue of the plot. In 'Dolcino,' which is a dramatic poem rather than a poetic drama, Mr. Gerard is much closer to the manner of Browning than to that of the Greek tragedians; and very certainly he would have had Browning's approval for his selection of a subject so remote as this from the paths of common knowledge or experience. Dante devotes only some five or six obscure lines to Fra Dolcino, warning him against the perils of the snow-time in his campaign against the Novarese—Mahomet, of all others, being made the mouthpiece of this admonition. It is improbable that the story of the tragic endeavours of Dolcino and his 'Apostles' to purify the Church by overthrowing the temporal power of the clergy and restoring the simplicity of early days should be known to a very large class of readers. It is told at length by Mariotti, whose 'Historical Memoir' may have been one of Mr. Gerard's authorities, though he deviates from it in his account of Dolcino's death, as also, apparently, in the matter of his relations with the fair Margaret of Trent. Mr. Gerard has shown an admirable courage in attempting a task in which he was likely to derive but a poor assistance from popular imagination. Rightly dubious of his power to create an overwhelming enthusiasm for the ecclesiastical problems of the period, he has made the charm of Dolcino's personality the central motive in his drama. The other characters are of interest chiefly as they reveal the influence, or reflect the attitude, of this dominating individuality, by whose magnetic attraction even the Judas of the play, the time-server Salamone—an excellent study in vacillation—is almost persuaded not to betray him. 'Dolcino' can scarcely have been intended for the stage, and it would be idle to criticize it by ordinary dramatic standards. Of action there is only just enough for the relief of the reader, not of the spectator; the speeches are analytic sometimes to the verge of obscurity. As a subjective drama it naturally has the defects of its kind. But whether we most admire the frequent beauty and constant dignity of Mr. Gerard's language, the sincerity of his feeling, or the fineness of his characterization, there can be no question of the high quality of his work. It can very well afford to fail of popular success.

*The Plays of Gerhart Hauptmann.*—Vol. II. *Lonely Lives.*—Vol. III. *The Weavers.* Translated by Mary Morison. (Heinemann.)—Miss

Mary Morison may be congratulated on her translations of these two plays. Especially in the case of 'De Waber' ('The Weavers') the dialect was difficult, as any one can judge who has read the play in its Silesian or its Hochdeutsch originals, and on the whole Miss Morison has surmounted her task very fairly. The fault of her translation is its literalness. It is good, but it is not excellent in the sense in which Mr. William Archer's and M. J. Thorel's translations of 'Hannele,' and M. A. Cohen's of 'Einsame Menschen' ('Lonely Lives') are excellent. In 'Lonely Lives' there are failures of rendering, such as that of John's attack on Braun, "Gesinnungsaprotzen seid ihr," by the long-winded sentences, "As for you, it's nothing but brag. Idea-braggarts, that's what you and your friends are—nothing more!" M. Cohen's "Vous êtes tous des sectaires" is not surpassingly good; but, after all, it approximately represents the meaning of the words in question. "Idea-braggarts," on the other hand, certainly conveys no meaning to an English mind. Miss Morison realizes too often the letter instead of the spirit of a passage. This is particularly noticeable in the more dramatic scenes, where the translation hampers rather than accelerates the speed. Only one further point concerning the carefully executed rendering of these two difficult plays. Why in 'The Weavers' does the translator persist in spelling Bäcker, Becker? As she renders Jäger by Jaeger, why not Bäcker by Baecker? With regard to the plays themselves, it is not easy to divine why they should have been published in their present order. 'Hannele,' in Mr. William Archer's version, was the first of the series issued by Messrs. Heinemann. Now 'Hannele' appeared originally in Germany in 1894, the second play of this series ('Einsame Menschen') in 1891, the third play ('De Waber') in 1892. But if this is to be a complete edition of Hauptmann's plays, why omit, for example, 'Das Friedensfest,' which appeared in 1890? Or is the series only intended to be a selection of the plays, made without reference to chronological order? There seems, at any rate, to be no definite scheme of editing. However this may be, 'Lonely Lives' (why not rather 'Lonely Souls,' as suggested by Mr. William Archer?) and 'The Weavers' can now be enjoyed by thousands of readers whose knowledge of German is not sufficient for them to read the originals, and in their English garb their excellences and defects are, perhaps, to be more clearly observed.

THE FAMILY OF SHAKESPEARE IN LONDON.

British Museum, February 9, 1900.

THE earliest instance hitherto of any individual bearing the great dramatist's family name in or near London has been that of the William Shakespeare whose burial is recorded in the registers of St. Margaret's Church at Westminster at the close of the reign of Henry VIII., in the year 1539; but I have just discovered from the Account Rolls of the Abbat John Ialyp, when holding the office of Sacrist, that a John Shakespeare leased a house within the Sanctuary, at Westminster, in the reign of Henry VII.

As this person lived in the immediate vicinity of that monarch's palace, he may actually have been that hitherto mythical personage, the dramatist's great-grandfather, on the strength of whose eminent services to the Lancastrian party the coat of arms was claimed from the Heralds' College, first by John Shakespeare, of Stratford-on-Avon, and a little later on by his rising and prosperous son.

The entries on the rolls are for three successive years, and run as follows: "Firme terrarum infra Sanctuarium. De firma alterius tenementi nuper Johannis Shakespers per annum xxj' viij<sup>d</sup> hoc anno nil." The date of this account is Michaelmas Day, 22, to Michaelmas

Day, 23 Henry VII. (A.D. 1506-1507). The next roll for the succeeding year, 23-24 Henry VII., has a slightly different entry, "De tenemento annexo nuper in tenura Johannis Shakers ad xxj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> per annum hoc anno nil quia vacat." The last roll for 24 Henry VII. to 1 Henry VIII. (A.D. 1508-1509) runs in exactly the same words as the second entry, save that the name is spelt "Shakesper." Strange to say, although all these three items speak of the tenement as lately in Shakespeare's tenure, not one of the preceding rolls of the Sacrist ever mentions his name in any way. He must have been a man of means, as his rent was considerably above the average of that paid by the other tenants of the Sanctuary. The spelling of the name with a final *s* reminds one of the spelling of the name of Geoffrey and Thomas Chaucer each as "Chaucers" in the Westminster Chapter muniments. EDWARD J. L. SCOTT.

#### BEATING A DOG TO FRIGHTEN A LION.

I HAVE read with interest the note upon this subject in the *Athenæum*, February 10th, p. 187; and am glad to see the illustration from a German proverb.

But it is a little hard to describe all the "commentators" on the passage in Othello as being "baffled." I think my note upon Chaucer's 'Squire's Tale,' l. 490, is sufficiently clear.

For it must not be forgotten that the expression occurred in Chaucer before it occurred in Shakespeare. The lines to which I refer are as follows:—

And for to maken oþer be war by me,  
As by the whelp chasted is the leoun.

And my note is as follows:—

"The explanation of this passage was a complete riddle to me till I fortunately discovered the proverb alluded to. It appears in G. Herbert's 'Jacula Prudentum' ('Works,' ed. Willmott, 1859, p. 328) in the form 'Beat the dog before the lion,' where *before* means *in the sight of*. This is cleared up by Cotgrave, who, in his 'French Dictionary,' s.v. *Batre*, has the proverb 'Batre le chien devant le Lion, to punish a mean person in the presence, and to the terror of, a great one.' It is even better explained by Shakespeare, 'Othello,' II. iii. 272: 'What, man! there are ways to recover the general again: you are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog to affright an imperious lion.'

It will be observed that the proverb occurs in English and French as well as in German.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Dublin, Feb. 13.

In Topsell's 'History of Four-footed Beasts,' occurs the following passage (p. 373):—

"*Albertus* saith, that the best way to tame Lions, is to bring up with them a little Dog, and oftentimes to beat the same Dog in their presence, by which discipline the Lion is made more tractable to the will of his Keeper."

EDWARD DOWDEN.

Lamb Building, Temple, February 10, 1900.

I SUPPOSE Mr. T. Sturge Moore consulted the commentators before he gave in on their behalf, but it seems difficult to believe that they can all have avoided such an obvious source of information as Topsell. I have only the edition of 1658, where (p. 373):—

"*Albertus* saith, that the best way to tame Lions, is to bring up with them a little Dog, and oftentimes to beat the same Dog in their presence, by which discipline the Lion is made more tractable to the will of his Keeper."

G. THORN DRURY.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

SIR HENRY IRVING will, it is stated, appear in May in an historical drama on the subject of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by Mr. W. L. Courtney and Mr. Joseph Comyns Carr.

UPON its revival at Wyndham's Theatre Mr. Pinero's 'Dandy Dick' proves to have lost

little if anything of its freshness and vivacity. It remains one of the brightest of those whimsical comedies which constitute not the least attractive or valuable portion of Mr. Pinero's dramatic baggage. Miss Violet Vanbrugh—who plays Georgiana Tidman, the Dean's sporting and unconventional sister—has not the authority of Mrs. John Wood, but struggles bravely with an exigent part; the Dean of Mr. Alfred Bishop is a careful and artistic performance; and Miss Annie Hughes, as Hannah Topping, the wife of the policeman, is very humorous. Other parts are, in the main, satisfactorily presented by Messrs. George Giddens, Denny, Edmund Maurice, Vane-Tempest, and Stanley Cooke, Miss Grace Lane and Miss Maud Hoffman.

AFTERNOON performances of 'The Prisoner of Zenda' have been given at the St. James's, with the result that an opportunity has been afforded the public to watch the adventures of Rudolf Rassendyll from a period practically before the cradle to the grave. In consequence of the indisposition of Miss Fay Davis, the part of Princess, afterwards Queen Flavia, has been played on several occasions by Mrs. Maesmore Morris, a young Australian actress.

CAPT. MARSHALL's bright comedy 'His Excellency the Governor' was on Wednesday transferred to the Criterion, where it was given with a cast including Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Gertrude Elliott, Mr. Bourchier, Mr. Eric Lewis, and Mr. Dion Boucicault. 'Dr. Johnson,' with Mr. Bourchier as the hero, was also played.

'DER RAUB DER SABINERINNEN,' produced by the German company at St. George's Hall on the 8th inst., is known in this country by Mr. Daly's adaptation 'A Night Off.' Herr Junkermann was the Showman, Herr Worlitzsch the Professor, and Frau Josefine Dora was Rosa.

THE Vaudeville will reopen on Thursday, under the management of Mr. Yorke Stephens, with 'The Bishop's Eye,' by Miss Clo Graves.

'DON JUAN'S LAST WAGER' is the title of the adaptation of 'Don Juan Tenorio' which is to be given shortly by Mr. Martin Harvey at the Prince of Wales's. Mrs. Gabriella Cunningham-Graham is responsible for the version, and not Mr. Herman Merivale, as was at first announced.

'BOOTLES' BABY,' with Mr. C. W. Garthorne in his original part of Capt. Lucy, will be revived at the Garrick Theatre on Tuesday next.

'THE FAITHLESS' is the title of the new comedy of Mr. Haddon Chambers destined for the Criterion Theatre.

AFTER a series of revivals the Strand has at length ventured upon what is announced as a novelty, and has produced 'Facing the Music,' a three-act farce, by Mr. J. H. Darnley. The piece, which has already been seen in the country, has little originality, either of idea or treatment. Two John Smiths, both married, live in the same mansions, and on the confusion between them to which the identity of name gives rise the imbroglia rests. Simple as it is, the notion gives rise to some bustling scenes, to which Mr. James Welch, Mr. Sam Sothorn, Miss Vane Featherston, and Miss Lettice Fairfax do justice, with the result that the whole is accepted with laughter and applause.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL's next novelty, to be produced at the close of the run of 'Magda,' consists of an adaptation by George Fleming of 'Les Romanesques' of M. Rostand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. D.—M. G. K.—T. D.—A. H.—E. W.—C. A. B.—A. B.—J. F. M.—T. E. J.—F. S. D.—received.

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